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## [13]

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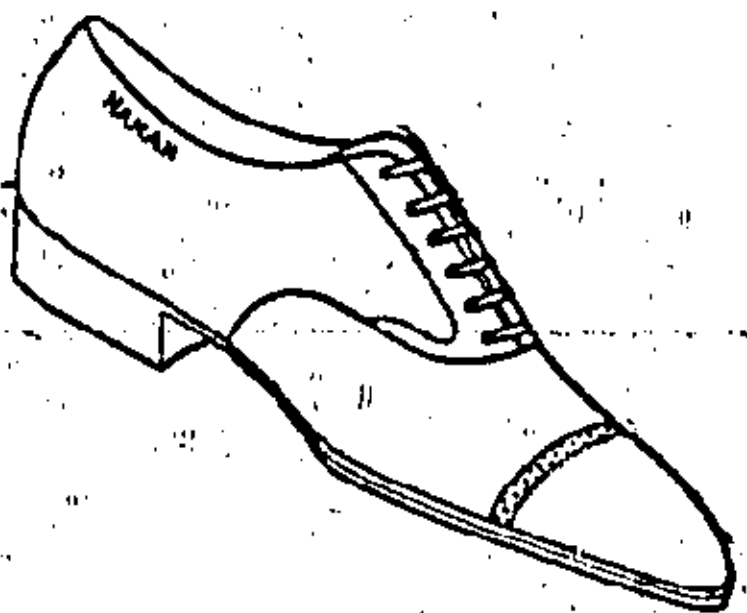
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ONE OUGHT.

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### SOLICITOR'S OPENING STATEMENTS.

NOT WARRANTED BY THE FACTS.  
PUISNE JUDGE'S PROTEST.

The Puisse Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) gave judgment in the Summary Court yesterday in the Rents Ordinance case in which Mr. A. H. Crew (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), for the landlord, had suggested that unfair use was being made of the Rents Ordinance by a tenant who wished to "camouflage" a cheap godown by making a great show of beds in it. The tenant had another house, back-to-back with the one the landlord wanted to gain possession of, and Mr. Crew suggested that, having moved his coolies across for sleeping purposes, the Court might reasonably require him to move them back again, so that the landlord might have the premises he desired.

After mentioning that evidence by a real-estate agent, called for the plaintiff, he entirely disbelieved the judge's remark that the difficult point for decision, in this case, was whether one of two connected houses was a building. He continued:—  
A building was defined by Lord Esher, M.R. in *Moir v. Williams*, 1892, 1 Q.B. 272, as, "An inclosure of brick or stone work covered in by a roof." The essential feature in this definition is "an inclosure under one roof." Under this definition the whole block of buildings of which both 41, Des Vœux Road West, and 72, Connaught Road West form a part, would form the building, and each house by itself or the two houses together would constitute merely a portion of the building. I think that the intention of the Ordinance requires a more restricted meaning to be given to the word "building." In a town where a large number of houses have been erected in rows deriving lateral support from each other it would lead to absurdities of all kinds to regard the whole terrace as one building under this Ordinance, and for this Ordinance the following modification of Lord Esher's definition, "an inclosure of brick or stone work or any other serviceable material covered in by one roof and without immediate and direct communication with any other similar inclosure." Under this definition these two houses form together one building and each house by itself, therefore, is not a domestic tenement, as contemplated by the Ordinance, but is merely a portion of such a domestic tenement. The Ordinance has provided no machinery by which the Court can deal with portions only of a domestic tenement. The plaintiff therefore fails.

I enter judgment for the defendant, with costs.  
Before leaving this matter I think it is desirable that I should make some reference to remarks made in the course of his conduct of the plaintiff's case by Mr. Crew, and all the more desirable because I notice that these remarks have appeared in the report of these proceedings which has been published by the local Press. The report published is fair and accurate. Mr. Crew opened his case by saying: "This is a case in which a dishonest tenant can profit by the Rents Ordinance, to the detriment of the landlord." He is further reported as saying: "That is what I am protesting against in this case, it is not a bona fide defence, but an attempt to keep a cheap godown away from a landlord who desperately needs housing accommodation. This is a case of a tenant trying to take every dishonest advantage of an Ordinance that was never intended to apply to business premises." I discouraged these remarks at the time they were made. Having heard the evidence I am satisfied that the case for the defendant, The Him Sang Fat Firm, has been presented by them in entire good faith throughout. Whatever steps they have taken appear to me to have been taken in an honest defence of what they believed to be their legal rights. Their managing partner gave his evidence in a straight-forward and satisfactory manner. In all cases under the Rents Ordinance there may be a very keen conflict of interest between landlord and tenant. It does not help either side to bring allegations of dishonesty against the other side that though I have rejected as false the evidence of the rent collector called by the plaintiff, I acquit the plaintiff himself personally of any attempt to mislead the Court.

### TROUBLESOME SEAMAN.

EXCITEMENT AT THE CONSULATE.

A young Italian seaman, named Carlo Morello, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, with having been absent from the House of Detention without leave since August 6th. Sub-Inspector Grant, who prosecuted, asked the Magistrate to make an order that the defendant was not to be allowed out of the House again until the ship by which he is to be repatriated to Italy arrived next month. The defendant, he said, had been to the Italian Consulate and had created a disturbance there. The defendant, replying to the Magistrate, said that, after leaving the House, on August 6th, he obtained some money from the local agents of the Lloyd Triestino, and decided to go to Macao to look for work. He was not successful, and returned.

An interpreter from the Italian Consulate told the Magistrate that as the defendant was a deserter from the s.s. *Sicilia*, the Consul refused to help him. The defendant attempted to jump from the verandah of the Consulate, and gave the Consul and the witness a lot of trouble holding him until the arrival of the police. The Consul desired, in order to avoid further trouble, that a police officer should escort the defendant to the ship when she comes in. In passing sentence of four weeks' hard labour, the Magistrate told the defendant that the law regarded the offence which he had committed as very serious. He was sent to the House of Detention for his own good, and if he chose deliberately to break the law, he must suffer.

### "PROFESSOR MIDAS." THE ALCHEMIST.

A POSSIBLE LINE OF DEFENCE.

"Professor Midas," the magician and alchemist, who undertook, by the exercise of his magic powers, to multiply gold ten times as related in these columns a few days ago, is now serving a sentence of three months' hard labour. With much gesticulation of his delicate hands, never soiled by manual toil, the "Professor" sought to persuade the Magistrate that the scene described by Mrs. Wong and her witnesses, the manipulation of the two similar jars, one containing golden trinkets and the other old iron, the long night of mummery, jiggery-pokery and joss, all was a figment of Mrs. Wong's imagination! Her husband had paid him a debt with his wife's jewels and this was a "put up job," by the wife, to get them back again. One had hoped that the magician would have been cleverer than that. Why not have taken the line indicated by Inspector Grant when he said, ironically, "She spoiled the case, opening the jar beforehand." As joss, opening the jar beforehand, might have arisen if the magician had succeeded in satisfying the Magistrate that he conscientiously believed in his magic powers; that if Mrs. Wong with impious fingers, had not tampered with the sacred jar, the scrap iron would have turned into gold, before many hours had passed. "Oh!" the Magistrate might have objected, "but you were going away with her jewels!" The answer would have been perfectly simple. "I am a priest of the cult," he would have said. "She was to have had ten times the value; what I took was one tenth, and the Church has an old-established right to its tithe." But the magician did not think of that and he is now "doing time."

### TRAFFIC REGULATION.

NOT BY UNAUTHORISED PERSON.

A Chinese watchman, employed by the Tai Tung Hotel, Connaught Road Central, was summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, for disorderly conduct outside the hotel.

The Sergeant said he saw the defendant strike a chair coolie on the arm with his truncheon. When remonstrated with defendant abused the witness.

Mr. H. L. Denny, who defended, said that the coolie was obstructing the entrance to the hotel with the chair, and the defendant struck the shaft of the chair to make the man move away. The Indian accused him of having assaulted the coolie, and they had some words. The defendant, sometimes, had to use force in order to regulate traffic, but he never exceeded his authority. The entrance to the hotel had to be cleared to permit free access by visitors.

The Magistrate said that private watchmen had no right to regulate traffic. If they chose to do so, and caused a disturbance, they must take the consequences.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

### BOY ADMITS FRAUD.

DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES PLEADED.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday morning, a Chinese youth was charged with having obtained \$33 by false pretences.

Mr. F. G. Vaux, who appeared for the defendant, said that the defendant was the sole support of his father, grandmother and a younger brother, and worked at the Green Island Cement Company, at a salary of \$40, not much in these times, to keep a large family on. In pressing need of money to meet household expenses, he induced three other students of the Y.M.C.A., where he attended night school, to turn over to him their term fees of \$11 each, promising to pay in the money for them. He destroyed the forms and misappropriated the money. The defendant was only a boy, after all, and should be pitied more than blamed, on account of the heavy burden which he had to bear on his shoulders at so young an age. The officials of the Y.M.C.A. were willing to allow the matter to drop, the father having undertaken to refund the amount.

The Magistrate remanded the case until Saturday. In the meantime the police are to investigate the boy's circumstances.

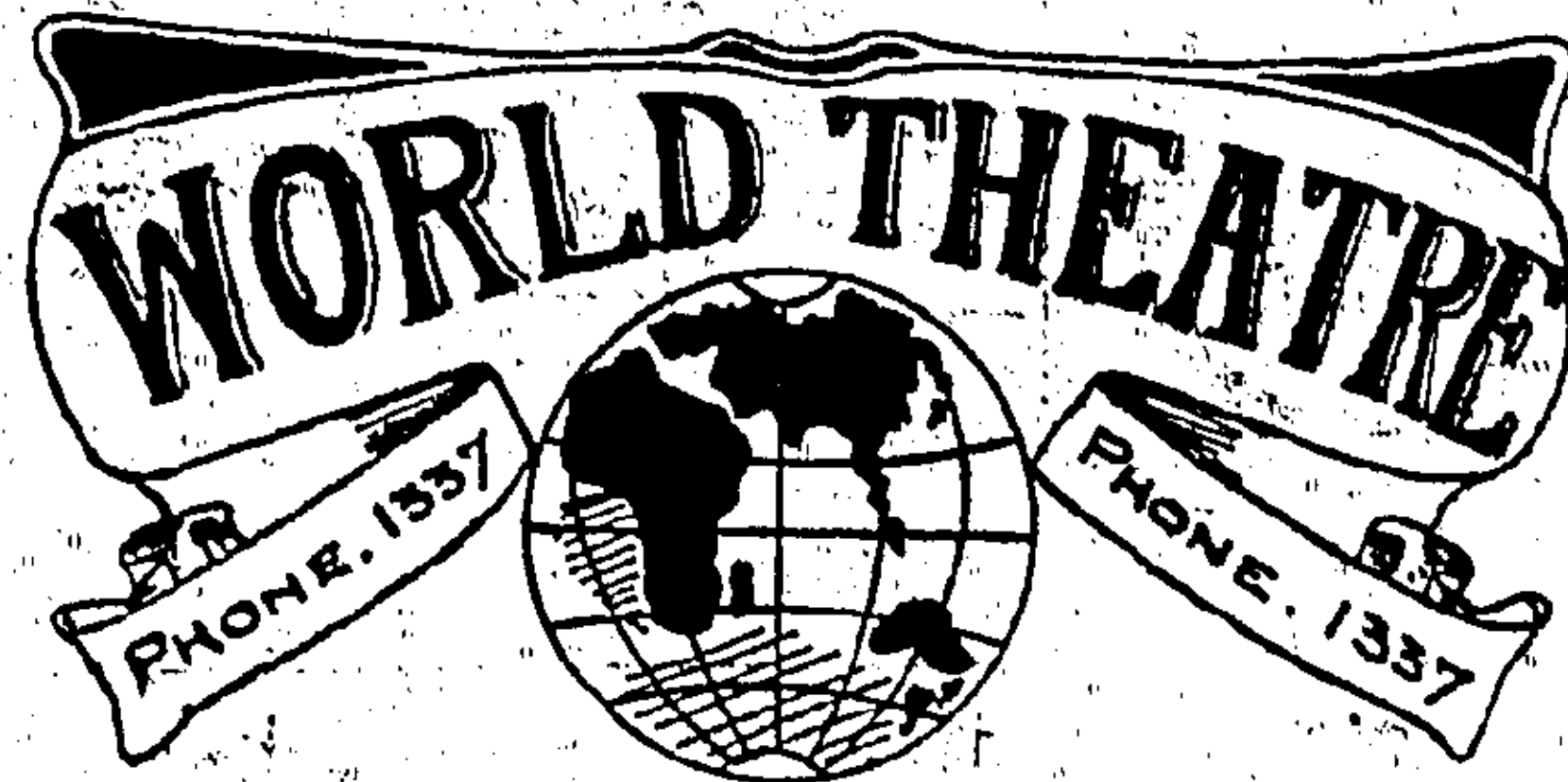
### THE RED CROSS.

SMALL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

During the war the Red Cross received subscriptions from the public amounting to \$21,885,035, and the cost of headquarters administration was 3.96d. in the pound; the total administration expenses, at home and abroad, being the remarkably low figure of 8.13d. in the pound on the income.

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are such a comfort to tired or strained eyes that their value cannot be over-estimated. If your eyes need glasses, they should have the best you can get. That means (1) careful and expert examination; (2) precision in the making; (3) adjustment to a nicety; (4) the best of materials. All the above, the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting opticians the most competent optical establishment in South China, located in 63, Queen's Road Central, offer you. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their exclusive business.—ADVT.



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[1186]

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Sir George M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., K.C.B.

The Commodore, W. Bowden-Smith, C.B.E.

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[1419]

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[1409]



## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Last Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council was the longest that has been inflicted upon us for some years. In addition to discussions on three motions there were explanatory statements on the introduction of ten new bills. The report occupied, in all, nearly sixteen columns of this newspaper—an amount of space which is never given in these days even to the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament itself. If a verbatim report had to be transcribed and printed by a Government Department in time for H.E. The Governor to peruse with his early tea at Mountain Lodge next morning we should probably see more frequent—and therefore shorter—meetings.

What is the object of allowing six weeks to intervene between meetings, on this occasion, and then to produce ten new measures for consideration? The bills cannot all be produced simultaneously, like Ford cars. I am sure, and our legislators are not so fearfully busy that they cannot afford the time to walk or ride up to the Council Chamber a little oftener. I would not, of course, suggest for worlds that the present system of sending down an avalanche of business for the Council to deal with prevents our zealous Councillors from giving it that careful attention to which it is entitled, but of this I am sure—it prevents the public from taking an intelligent interest in the proceedings. No normal man is going to sit down and attempt to assimilate nineteen columns of solid type if he is a free agent. Perhaps the Government realise this.

There is no doubt that if you want to avoid too much scrutiny of official expenditure it is a good plan to hold an important meeting of the Finance Committee immediately after a long Council meeting. The members are then so eager to get away to their homes that they will agree to anything, and you can pass votes for a trifle over \$300,000, as was done last Thursday, like shelling peas. In the breathless rush one or two of the unofficial members, it is true, managed to gasp out a few hurried words of half-hearted protest. Mr. Pollock seemed to think that \$30,000 was "a bit steep" for a temporary lower-grade school building near Morrison Gap Road to accommodate about 190 scholars for a period of six years, after which it will not be of much use, apparently, to anybody. One dreads to ask what the permanent structure is expected to cost. Another \$30,000—a mere bagatelle—is to be spent—or, rather, has been spent—upon titivating the Chinese police-force, whose appearance now recalls the Special Police Reserve of sainted memory. The men have been provided with an outfit on a semi-regal scale, and as "the police authorities," who used to consist of one member of the Legislative Council, fancied the change, it was considered superfluous to consult the Council—by which, of course, I mean the unofficial members of it.

When he gave his views in opposition to the proposal for encouraging the construction of houses by exempting new buildings from rates for three years, the Colonial Secretary was, I imagine, "speaking officially" or, in more vulgar parlance, with his tongue in his cheek. Judges, you know, do it sometimes when they ask from the Bench in tones of bland simplicity: "Who is Lottie Collins?" or some equally fatuous question. The suggestion that any incentive could be needed to build houses in Hongkong struck Mr. Severn as "extraordinary"—almost, indeed, as "ridiculous."—In view of the eager rush of anxious applicants there has been for some years past trying to make sure of a shelter "almost before a brick has been laid." This little picture of local conditions, though not drawn, is rather in conflict with the Governor's suggestion some time back that the housing shortage was rather exaggerated. But that by the way. Mr. Severn's imagination is surely equal to the strain of picturing people in modest circumstances anxious to own their own homes to whom the suggested concession would prove an inducement in these days of inflated prices!

The building activity in the Colony at the present time, Mr. Severn declares, "quite unprecedented." Let us hope that he will not rashly jump to the comfortable conclusion that it is necessarily "quite adequate." There are a lot of arrears to overtake—as this paper warned the Government, five or six years ago, would be the case when the war ended—and the Colony is growing all the time. Unfortunately this sudden development has played into the hands of the builders' ring and helped them to force up prices. I will wager that there is precious little money being invested in the speculative building of European dwellings. The houses which are going up are for the occupation of owners who can afford to study their domestic comfort at any cost, and for wealthy corporations who are forced to go to the rescue of their employees. Other people in less affluent circumstances are hesitating to put all their eggs in one basket for "quite unprecedented" building activity, which so impresses Mr. Severn, will be followed by a slump in value. Unless it is, it will no longer be possible for anyone without the salary of an Ambassador to rent even a rabbit hutch.

In the circumstances it would be surprising if we did not pay rates at a lower percentage than they do at home. But, as was pointed out in this paper the other day, when you come to compare the cash equivalent of 13 per cent. on rentals here with 50 per cent. on the assessments in England there is not much cause for crowing. It may help H.E. the Governor and the Colonial Secretary to modify their transports in future if they work out a little sum on these lines, and then ask themselves what the results figure brings in each case. In English towns the rates furnish the inhabitants with free (and compulsory) education, modern methods of sanitation, indoor and outdoor relief for the poor, clean and comfortable free libraries, cheap transport, and public baths (as at Shanghai), as well as such elementary requirements as water, scavenging, roads and police protection. There is, however, one thing they do not provide, and that is subsidised residences for the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and Corporation officers. We beat them there.

When the new Deportation Bill comes up for second reading I hope it will be more carefully scrutinised than its predecessor was before being allowed to become law. The Ordinance under which the Li Hon Mi case fell went through without a single word of inquiry or protest, though it extended the power of deportation by "Star Chamber" methods to British subjects and was declared by counsel in Court, subsequently, to be contrary to natural justice, in conflict with the provisions of Magna Charta, and I don't know what else besides. So long as we allow Chinese to pour into our midst without let or hindrance there can be no great wrong in adopting an expeditious method of sending them back whence they came if we have any reason for preferring their room to their company. But when it comes to British subjects who have a natural right to be here we ought to be very chary about casting them out unless and until it can be shown that they are a danger to the community. For that purpose, in normal times, our Law Courts ought to be sufficient. As I understand it, "trial" by Executive Council is designed to dodge the wholesome maxim of English law that "a man must be assumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty."

As for the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald's jeremiad against modern journalism I notice that, in conformity with the views expressed by more than one of His Majesty's judges, the House of Commons have passed the second reading of the clause in the Criminal Law Amendment Bill that repeals the section in the Punishment of Incest Act, 1908, requiring all proceedings under that Act to be held in camera. In the discussion, Mr. Wigram, Labour member for the Forest of Dean, who seconded the measure, complained that there was too much secrecy in dealing with the "horrible offences" specified in the Bill. "There should be more publicity," Mr. Wigram spoke as a magistrate of fifteen years' experience and as a representative of that class whose minds, Mr. Macdonald considers, are most likely to be demoralised and debilitated by reading reports of Police Court cases. You see how hopeless it is to try to please everybody.

What has become of the War Memorial? Nearly three years have passed since the cessation of hostilities, and we appear to be as far off action in this matter as ever we were. Isn't this apathy typical? We try to run everything under the direction of a few "people who count," and "people who count" won't work. We had a tremendous Committee appointed by the Government to receive and report upon the suggestions made for celebrating and commemorating the restoration of Peace, and something like sixty schemes were sent in by the general public for consideration. After great cerebral agitation on the part of a sub-committee a selection was made and humbly submitted to the august consideration of the more massive intellects of the Executive Committee, who wrestled with the task in secret, I believe, and after many moons promised us "a simple and dignified memorial" in the shape of a granite obelisk or cenotaph on the finest site. That is the story so far as I am able to recall it, but I will not pledge myself to details because it was so long ago.

After another long interval some bright intelligence conceived the idea of an omnibus club that should shelter within its hospitable walls soldiers and sailors and junior members of the civilian community. The fear that these elements might not mix well was dismissed by Mr. John Johnston with the statement that "they damned well ought to"—a statement which carried with it more truth than conviction, as anyone will concede who knows his Church Service. The promoters of the scheme were practically enough to realise that the institution would never enjoy the fullest possible measure of popularity if it provided only "soft" drinks, but the difficulty was to "sell" this Y.M.C.A. direction, which was considered a "que" one. A way out of this dilemma was sought in the provision of an annex, in which the cup that cheers and sometimes inebriates could circle.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## WOPING THEATRE TRAGEDY.

## FRESH DEVELOPMENTS AT THE TRIAL.

## WHAT WAS FOUND ON A SECOND SEARCH.

## UNUSUAL SCENES IN COURT.

There were surprising developments when the Court re-assembled, yesterday, for the third day, of the trial of Yeung Ko, who is indicted for the murder of the actor, shot on the stage of the Woping Theatre, on the night of August 18th.

On the previous afternoon, a piece of evidence—not put in during the proceedings before the Police Magistrate—had been somewhat sketchily indicated. A witness from the theatre had said that a pink ticket was a complete ticket of admission—not merely the part retained by the purchaser; an unused ticket—entitling the bearer to a seat in the front row of the stalls on the 18th night of the moon, (Chinese reckoning), corresponding to the 18th of the month, European reckoning.

## A THEATRE TICKET FOUND.

The bearing of this evidence was, then, only known to a few. In the morning, it was definitely related with the rest of the case for the Crown by the evidence of Chinese Constable 181 who said that, only on Monday last, September 5th, at the Central Police Station, Inspector Murphy turned out the contents of the rattan basket, removed from the prisoner's room at the Kwong Fat Boarding House, and directed him to search the clothing which was the principal contents of the basket. In the breast pocket of one of the jackets he found the pink theatre ticket.

The Court was left to suppose, until the very end of the day, that this was the first time it had occurred to the police to search the clothes in the rattan basket. However, just before the Court rose, at 4 o'clock, the evidence of Sgt. Rozsky was reached. He stated that he forced open the basket when it was found, on the night of the tragedy, and searched the six jackets and two pairs of trousers that it contained.

## HOW SEARCHES ARE MADE.

Mr. Jenkin, on behalf of the prisoner, elicited that Chief Detective Inspector Murison and "the No. 2," Inspector Watt, were present at this search.

"I want you," said Mr. Jenkin, "to search this clothing, now, as you searched it at the boarding house."

The witness complied, and remarked, "I put three fingers in each pocket. I may have missed a pocket, entirely, at the boarding house, or if the ticket was crumpled, I may have missed it." The view that the defence took of this matter of the theatre ticket was soon indicated by Mr. Jenkin's cross-examination of Constable Sin Chuen, No. 100, the principal witness for the Crown, who had sworn that he identified the prisoner in the theatre, with something smoking in his right hand, and had him in view until he captured him a short distance from the theatre. The cross-examination of this witness occupied for the time the Court opened until mid-day.

## A NOVEL CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Jenkin began with this witness in a novel way. He "put to him"—in the jargon of the courts—a photograph of the scene at the recent presentation of medals to the police by H.E. the Governor on the parade ground at the Central Police Station.

"Some of those Chinese detectives got medals for securing convictions?" queried Mr. Jenkin.

The witness concurred.

"And you have not got a medal?"

"No, I have not got one yet," said Constable 100. "It does not follow that a constable who makes arrests is rewarded."

But you live in hopes?—Yes.

You know how to search, don't you?—Yes.

"YOU WANT CLUES?"

Mr. Jenkin: Now I want you to search this coat—(producing a short, blue, cotton jacket of thin texture, in which, the next witness said, the ticket was found)—to search it on these lines: that a man has been arrested for murder and you want clues to find a clue as to who is at the back of the murder, because you cannot find any motive.

It was a patchwork quilt sort of arrangement, and its pattern was determined by expediency. Somebody wanted a Club for the Services and, as he could not hope to raise the funds for this while the War Memorial subscription list was in circulation, he hit upon the idea of combining the two to attain his object. A further amalgamation with the Y.M.C.A., which already had \$10,000 set aside for the erection of new premises, offered the prospect of a very acceptable contribution to the half-million dollars required, while the Y.M.C.A. authorities were attracted, no doubt, by the very magnitude of the enterprise. As everything in this Colony is concentrated in the hands of about a score of people, it was a comparatively simple matter to scrap all previous decisions and "plump for the new project. At the meeting held in the City Hall to give the appearance of public endorsement to the scheme those who attended were hypnotised by the dazzling display of the gold lace and brass hats on the platform, and all went as merrily as the proverbial marriage bell. That was last December. Since then nothing more has been heard of the matter; and nobody seems to be worrying.

In order, as the Chinese would say, "to save their face," the War Memorial Committee, who fell into line almost at a moment's notice, stipulated that some semblance of the scheme to which they had previously committed themselves should be carried out, and this little salvo was conceded. Of course, having waited so long there is no need for any exhibition of impetuosity now, but an attempt might be made to have everything in readiness for the Prince of Wales to lay the foundation stone of—I dare not say unveil—the obelisk or cenotaph when he visits the Colony next year.

RODNEY RASBON.

The witness searched the coat, found nothing, and was required to turn his back while Mr. Jenkin put the theatre ticket in the breast pocket. The witness faced his front, again, and, on a second search, found the ticket immediately.

Mr. Jenkin: No careful police officer could have searched that coat and have missed that ticket, could he?

Witness: You cannot assume that; one might miss it.

You did not miss it, just now!—If I pay full attention, surely I shall find it. There was next a rapid fusillade of short, sharp questioning as to where, when, and under what circumstances the witness heard of the discovery of the theatre ticket, a "lucky find," Mr. Jenkin called it. Who found the basket, who carried it to and from the police court, the witness was asked, but he could not throw any light on the matter.

WAS IT A "PLANT"?

"Now that ticket was 'planted' in that pocket," said Mr. Jenkin, "and it was found there last Monday morning, by somebody—do you know anything about it?"

"I don't know whether it was 'planted' there," replied the witness.

After questions as to what he could or could not see in the theatre, the constable was given the pistol and required, without dropping it, to take his coat off.

It will be remembered that the "man in the white long coat" was said to have removed the coat and was seen to throw the pistol, as he ran out of the theatre, and a short flight of steps, and then to have "dumped" the bundle at the exit door.

Constable 100 got himself in a tangle, in carrying out this instruction, because he interpreted it to mean that he was not to let go of the pistol. So he did not change hands when he had got his arm out of one sleeve, but tried to draw the pistol through the coat sleeve, which he could not do.

The policeman who had previously acted as the dummy of the "man in the white long coat" was then again brought forward and required to get out of the long coat without dropping the revolver. He got into the same difficulty as C100 had done. "I cannot remove the sleeve," said the artless fellow. "Change hands!" shrieked the interpreter.

## A QUESTION OF TIME.

Mr. Jenkin returned to the witness, C100, and drew from him the statement that, in traversing the distance from stalls to the door, there was time for the "man in the white long coat" to do all that which the witnesses had found so difficult.

"Shall I tell you why there was time to do all that?" asked Mr. Jenkin. "It was because you were not close to him; you were at the back of the theatre."

"No, I was close up to him," reiterated the witness.

Then, as to the bamboo fence that the man scaled and the constable pushed over, Mr. Jenkin, having had the scene staged at the corner of the dock, asked the constable how he kept the man in view, considering that, after surmounting the obstacle, the man went to the left. The witness replied that the man went straight for a few yards before he turned.

"That's a brain wave," commented Mr. Jenkin. "So you could still keep him in view!"

## AN UNUSUAL SCENE.

The witness had left the witness-box for this demonstration. Mr. Jenkin had left the counsel's table, and the interpreter had joined them. The bamboo fence was rigged up, temporarily, and the foregoing colloquy took place beside it, the constable giving a vigorous demonstration, also, of the way he broke down the obstruction to his pursuit of the fugitive. It all occurred just to the left of the place where the prisoner was standing, impassive and motionless, as he had stood for three days past. "He never even turned his head to see the demonstration but continued to gaze fixedly, into the well of the Court, below him."

Constable C100 returned to the witness-box and continued to answer all questions clearly and imperturbably. Nor did he vary his story in any respect, as checked by a verbatim shorthand note of his evidence in chief.

The Attorney-General (who is conducting the case for the Crown) did not find it necessary to re-examine the witness.

All the other constables who took part in the arrest were called, and all of them were required by counsel for the defence to search the jacket, first with nothing in the pocket and then with the ticket there. After the adjournment, a constable grew restive under this, and the Judge said, to Mr. Jenkin, "I think he knows you had people searching empty pockets, this morning, and he fancies you are making a fool of him."

## A MEDAL ALREADY.

In the case of one of the Chinese police witnesses, the Attorney-General was able, with reference to Mr. Jenkin's cross-examination about constables' hopes of receiving medals, to introduce the witness with the remark, "I see you have a medal already."

One constable was cross-examined as to a statement on the police court depositions that he saw "people running," whereas he now said "two people running." The witness said it was a mistake in the depositions; he had always said what he now said. He had not altered his story to fit in with the evidence of C100. The constables all denied using any violence in the arrest, and denied that their prisoner appealed to an Indian policeman to take him out of their hands.

With regard to the theatre ticket, Mr. Jenkin elicited that the prisoner's basket had remained since the tragedy on a shelf in a police office, accessible to the police, generally, and that the basket had no locks, having been forced open.

The Court adjourned, at 4 p.m., until this morning.

## P. &amp; O. LINER ON FIRE.

The P. & O. liner "Kalgan," put back to Colombo on August 22nd, with a somewhat serious fire in her bunkers. The fire was discovered some 25 miles from Colombo and, finding it impossible to control the fire, until the general cargo adjoining the hold was removed, the liner was brought back. It was believed that the damage was not serious.

## Everyone knows it is not by looks alone that

we judge a man—rather by the knowledge of his own capabilities.

Similarly you cannot judge a piece of

furniture by what it appears to be.

Brilliant finish, and bold design do not

necessarily mean you are getting value

for your money.

Where is the craftsmanship beneath the

highly polished veneer?

You only feel justified in buying goods

that have experience behind them, as

is most certainly the case with all the

Furniture turned out of our workshops.

Doubt! But why? We are always

open to allow an inspection of the actual

manufacture at any time.

Why then be deceived into buying inferior

articles, when you can obtain a combination

of quality and workmanship from

**Lane, Crawford & Co.**

[15]

## DOBBIE McINNES LIMITED.

## ENGINE INDICATORS

## EXTERNAL PRESSURE SPRING TYPE DESIGN NO. 1.

Recommended for High Speeds and Pressures

For use with Superheated Steam

and

For all purposes where highest accuracy is required.

SOLE AGENTS,

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

## NEW STOCK

OF

## STRINGS

FOR

VIOLIN 'CELLO DOUBLE BASS

AT

**A ANDERSON'S**

[24]

**Powell**

TELEPHONE 3148.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS.

A COMPREHENSIVE RANGE OF WHIPCORDS.

IN ALL WEIGHTS JUST DELIVERED.

These are suitable for SUITS, OVERCOATS and BREECHES and we strongly recommend them where hard wear is required. Call and let us show them to you.

STYLE and FIT EXCLUSIVE.

[27]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## KOWLOON RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION.

THE Committee of the Kowloon Residents Association respectfully urge the members of the Association to SIGN THE PETITION now being circulated for popular representation in the Government of the Colony.

P. T. WHEELER,  
President.

Kowloon, September 7th, 1921. 1420



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of September, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Taitam Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	As per plan	5.000	1,375	

[1431]

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL REOPENS and BEGINNERS' CLASS will be started on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, at 5.15 P.M. at the CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL, junction of Zeland Street and Lee House Street. (Masonic Hall Premises).

Intending Students are requested to send in names to the undersigned for enrolment.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 6th, 1921. 1416

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with reference to the Special Resolution passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the above Company held on the 13th and 31st days of August 1921, regarding the division of the above Company's share capital from shares of the denomination of \$50 each, in order to enable such Special Resolutions to be carried into effect, it is necessary that shareholders should forthwith forward to the undersigned the Share Certificates in respect of their respective holdings of shares in the Company in exchange whereof the underwritten Certificates, forward to the respective holders thereof written acknowledgments of the receipt thereof.

When the new Certificates in respect of the division of the shares of the denomination of \$10 each as aforesaid are ready, Notice thereof will be given to shareholders and such new Certificates will be obtainable by shareholders upon application to the undersigned at the Company's Registered Office in Hongkong, Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria Harbour, in exchange for the above mentioned acknowledgments.

Dated this Seventh day of September, 1921.

FOR THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

H. N. BEAUREPAIRE,  
Secretary.

[1417]

## OIL PLANTS &amp; LIGHTER FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a V.D. Anderson Motor Driven Expeller Oil Plants and other accessories complete, also one wooden lighter "WOLLE" equipped with oil tanks, carrying capacity about 125 tons or less.

Tenders must be sent in sealed envelopes marked on the outside "Tender for 'OIL PLANT' or 'WOODEN LIGHTER'" as the case may be and must be addressed to the undersigned before the 14th day of September, 1921. The Special Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or the lowest tender.

The undersigned does not warrant or guarantee the above description in any way, but inspection and details concerning the Oil Plant & Lighters will be given to bona fide purchasers on application at the undermentioned address:

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Special Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,  
5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, September 7th, 1921. 1418

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.) per Share for account 1921, will be payable on MONDAY, the 12th September 1921. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 10th September 1921, to MONDAY, the 19th September 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 3rd, 1920. [1405]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

WE have This Day REMOVED to the Second Floor of St. George's Building above Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. Entrance on Chater Road.  
Dated the 1st September, 1921.  
GEO. K. HALL-BRUTON & CO. [1379]

## NOTICE.

WE have This Day taken over from Messrs. BAUNYER, MOSE & CO. (CHINA), LIMITED the Agency of Messrs. JOSEPH GOSFIELD & SONS, LIMITED, for the supply of Caustic Soda, Silicate of Soda, Glycerine and other chemical products ("Pyramid" Brand).

BEISS & CO.,  
(Reiss Brothers, Limited).

Hongkong, September 1st, 1921. [1410]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE FIRST YEARLY DRAWING of 20 DEBENTURES (1920 issue \$500 each) of the "HONGKONG CLUB" Payable on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1921, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1921.

Shareholders are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order, A. H. ABBAS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 27th, 1921. 1358

## NOTICE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS (50 cents) per Share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1921.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 9th September, 1921, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th August, 1921, until the 9th September, 1921 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 22nd, 1921. [1346]

## NOTICE.

IN RE ESTATE OF HERBERT TAYNTON FOORD, Deceased.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration in the above Estate were granted on the 17th August, 1921 by His Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Canton to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons having Claims against the Estate of HERBERT TAYNTON FOORD, deceased, late Engineer-in-Chief of Canton-Kowloon Railway, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned at Canton, China, on or before the 20th day of September, 1921, after which date no claims will be admitted, and all persons owing debts to the deceased are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned by the same date.

WILLIAM MURRAY STRATTON,  
Administrator.

C/o CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY,  
Canton.

[1380]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer.

"PURYMACHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Hols' Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 5th Sept. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, September 6th, 1921. 1413

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ  
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)  
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN  
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, GENOA, LISBON and MANILA.

THE Steamship "ALDERAMIN"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th Sept., 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 13th Sept., 1921, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J.A.V. CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, September 6th, 1921. [1413]

## INTIMATIONS

## DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

NEXT TERM begins on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH at 8.45 A.M.  
All New Boys should attend on THURSDAY, September 8th at 10 A.M.

W. T. FEATHERSTONE,  
Headmaster. [1411]



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (TO-DAY THURSDAY),

the 8th September, 1921, at H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and at Kowloon Naval Depot, commencing at 9.30 A.M. with an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES, &c., &c., &c.

Comprising—  
Lute Boats, Electrical Fittings, Cooking Stoves, Ship's Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Dynamos, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Sheets, Table covers, Steel wire rope, Blankets, Counterpanes, Electric cables, Canvas, Leather and India Rubber Hoses, Old Corridges, Canvas, Linen and Woollen Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass, and Steel, Copper and Lead, Coal sacks, Firewood, Iron and Wood blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, Curtains, Whiting, Oil, Propellers, Laths, Reflectors, Refrigerating and Drilling Machines, Fan Engines, Gauge Glasses, Gauges, Old Asbestos, Steel Tubes, Casks, &c., &c.

Also

A QUANTITY OF

URGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Lot may be inspected on Monday, 5th September, 1921.

Also Sale of Old and Surplus Victrola Records at Kowloon on Friday, 9th September, at 10 A.M., comprising—

A quantity of Unserviceable Clothing and Remnants, Provisions for poultry or Cattle Feeding, Electro Plate and Mess Gear, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale as detailed in Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [1331]

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Bones CK, KX, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU,

LW, MA, MK, MT, MU, A, 50.

QUALIFIED AMERICAN LADY, with seven years' business experience, will be available shortly for appointment as Secretary or Stenographer. Please reply, Box MW, c/o Daily Press Office. 113

TO LET—FURNISHED, a BUNGALOW within easy distance of town, healthy position overlooking sea, Three Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, Water on, Large Dining Room, Drawing Room, Verandah, Lawn, Garden and Garage, own Lighting. Box MU, c/o Daily Press Office. 110

FOR SALE—COUNTRY BUNGALOW. Fully furnished, within half hour rail of town, excellent position, Three Bedrooms Bath Rooms, Water on, Large Dining Room, Drawing Room, Garage, Garden, own Lighting. Box MY, c/o Daily Press Office. 111

HOUSE or FLAT (preferably furnished) on Peak or higher levels wanted by Married Couple, from October or November. Write C, c/o Daily Press Office. 103

WANTED—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. 88

FOR SALE—4 STEWART TERRACE, Peak—Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Buildings. 97

## TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau-mat.

For particulars apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. 1148

## TO LET.

GODOWN at Fan Shui Po near

Commodious Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ores, etc. Marine Lot approached either from land or water side.

For particulars apply to—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. 1134

## FOR SALE.

"KENNIS" THE PEAK RURAL BUILDING LOT NO. 117, Area

12,986 Square Feet contains—

GROUND FLOOR—Large Drawing and Dining Rooms—Wide enclosed Verandahs.

HALL—PANTRY—Store Room, &c.

FIRST FLOOR—Two large and one smaller Bedrooms—Two Dressing Rooms—Three Bath Rooms.

BASEMENT—Furnished for Heating—Servants quarters at back.

A GARDEN LOT for a Tennis Court adjoining present small Tennis lawn at an annual payment of \$5 can be obtained.

Apply—Box 1383.

Care of Daily Press Office. [1388]

## INTIMATION

## WHISKY

## BRANDY

## GIN

## CHAMPAGNE

## PORT

## SHERRY

## CLARET

## LIQUEURS

All good and reliable.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 616.

## BIRTH.

DINIZ—At Shanghai, on September 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. DINIZ, a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

McNICOL—McCOLL—At Shanghai, on September 1st, ANNIE TWEDIE ALEXANDER, elder daughter of Mr. DONALD McCOLL of Shanghai, and the late Mrs. McCOLL, to ROBERT JAMES, third son of Mr. and Mrs. A. McNICOL, of Manchester.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAMPS RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1921.

## CHINA AND "INTERNATIONAL CONTROL"

The report recently in circulation that some proposal would be made at the forthcoming Washington Conference on Pacific Questions aiming at some sort of international control of the administration in China is interesting if for no other reason than the expressions of opinion which it has evoked in China.

Among the politicians the suggestion, of course, has had a very disturbing effect. That much was indicated in our leading article yesterday, which showed that the contemplated dispatch of an expeditionary force from Kwangtung to the Central Yangtze is to some extent inspired by the report.

The news came from America and, as the Chinese Government had heard nothing of any such proposal, the Ministry at Washington was instructed by cable to make inquiries of the State Department in Washington.

In due course the American Chargé d'Affaires at Peking was able to authoritatively declare that there was no basis whatever for the rumour that the American Government favoured the internationalisation of China, a policy entirely contrary to the traditional attitude of the United States towards China which had always been directed towards the maintenance of the "open door" and undiminished Chinese sovereignty.

A Chinese News Agency, says the Chinese vernacular papers treat the rumour as "the invention of unscrupulous foreigners who wish to fish in troubled waters," and they express the belief that international control would lead to endless disorders in the country.

They note with satisfaction the large amount of space which has been devoted in the Japanese papers to condemnation of the suggestion, and

draw the conclusion that the Chinese can "count upon the fraternal co-operation and assistance of the Japanese people in opposing it if the proposal should be made." A "certain responsible high Government official" is stated to have expressed the opinion that there can be no international control of China so long as the Powers retain their special rights and concessions in the Republic, and he asks whether Japan, Great Britain and the Powers concerned would agree to the cancellation of these privileges and the restoration of the concessions to China. We do not suppose anything of the kind was contemplated by Mr. HERBERT HOOPER, the American Secretary of Commerce, who, in a message appearing in Japanese papers, is credited with being the author of the suggestion.

While the suggestion evokes strong protests from the politicians it is interesting to observe that the people who are suffering from the military exactions made by General Wu Pei-fu in the commercial centre of the Yangtze are not altogether satisfied that international control would be undesirable in the present stage of China's development, for the Chinese papers scathingly comment on the fact that the military leaders dare not extend their claws to the revenues of railways under foreign control.

The Asiatic News Agency, after describing the seizure and detention of the revenues of the southern section of the Peking-Hankow railway by General Wu, remarks:—"The military leaders will never touch the revenues of the Lung-Nai and the Pien-Lo lines, on account of French and Belgian interests in them. This clearly indicates the absolute necessity of foreign participation in and administration of Chinese railways. Railway construction in China can never be successfully developed without international control—at least, joint Sino-Foreign control, with the strong backing of the Legations. The present seizure of the revenues of the Ching-Han Railway is an excellent example, because out of the four Government-controlled lines, only the Ching-Han is entirely under Chinese administration; even the Ching-Shui (Peking-Shuiyuan) has already been partially mortgaged to foreign capitalists by reason of its so-called domestic loans."

When we read of occurrences of this kind of mutinies because the pay of troops is sadly in arrears, or strikes by the staffs of the national colleges to force the Government to pay salaries months in arrears, and when we have a Government issuing large cheques which are dishonoured by the Banks (as happened in the case of cheques drawn for part payment of the salaries due to the teaching staffs), we have a condition of affairs which certainly warrants the suggestion that international control of China is needed to save the country from bankruptcy, and to give to the great mass of the people a measure of confidence and security which it seems hopeless to expect from the present government of the country. Whether it is a practical suggestion is another question.

The marriage is announced to "take place shortly of Mr. M. W. Lo, solicitor, and Miss Margaret Hung.

The Shanghai Government Mint is offering a prize of \$1,000 for the best design for the new coinage.

Sir Robert Ho Tung and family were entertained at luncheon recently by Ex-President Li Yuan-hung in Tientsin, recently. Sir Robert is expected to return to the Colony in November.

Earthquakes were again recorded at the Observatory, on Tuesday night, one from 21h. 1m. 30s. to 2m. 55s., amplitude 1.4 mm., and another at 0h. 6m. 15s. to 7m. 25s., amplitude 3.9 mm.

The "Victoria Recreation Club held last night the swimming fête postponed on account of the bad weather during the week-end. There was a large attendance and keen interest was exhibited, especially in the water polo events.

The big fire in Tokyo recently at the car-sheds of the Tokyo Electric Bureau involved the loss of about 100 tram cars which had been recently constructed or repaired and ten which were under construction. The total loss from the fire is estimated at Yen 2,500,000.

Another Occidental innovation which, report says, is soon to be adopted by the Japanese Army, is a wheat-bread diet for its troops, taking the place of the centuries-old fare of rice-meal. The baking of wheat-bread is now being taught to hundreds of army mess-bergs.

The Agenda for the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon contains eight Bills down for second reading. These Bills were read a first time last week. The Bill to further amend the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1921, is on the agenda, but it is intimated that the first reading will not be taken at this meeting, nor will the second reading of either the Indemnity Bill or the Bill to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance be taken at this meeting.

The Chinese De Wet (Little Ham) is reported to have made Shanghai his headquarters again and to be busy planning a rising, says the N.C. Daily News. Pei-fu has sent down an urgent order for his arrest. The Chinese report of his presence is embellished with the remark that if no steps are taken to check his activities, "Kiangsu and Chekiang, dreadful calamities will occur."

A Hankow despatch, dated August 31st, says:—"According to authentic reports, violent anti-British feeling prevails at Changsha, in consequence of the accusation that the British have supported General Wu Pei-fu. H.M.S. Gnat is hastening to Changsha in response to a wireless message, and two foreign gunboats are already there. The warning to foreigners not to return thither is confirmed."

The numerous friends and admirers of Mr. Charles Baker, editor and proprietor of the Newspaper World, gathered under the presidency of Viscount Burnham, at the office of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, on July 27th, to celebrate Mr. Baker's seventieth birthday and his jubilee as a journalist. Advantage was taken of the occasion to present Mr. Baker with a handsome writing-table with library attachments. Mr. Baker is Mrs. H. A. Cartwright's uncle.

The new issue of the Shanghai gives the Racing Record for the period January-June of this year, an interesting record of stakes won prior to 1921. The following are among the leading ponies:—Triumph, \$18,450; Tis, 3,350; Silver Struck, \$5,970; Bright Folly, \$6,000; Lyland, \$1,075; \$1,030; Cotton, \$15,350; \$3,450; Old Bill, \$1,100; \$900; Rooble, \$15,369; \$450; Sir Lamerock, \$15,412; \$3,397; The Oriole, \$15,500; \$3,676; Wilson, \$1,675; \$4,125.

The Ministry of Commerce, at Peking, has received a petition from Chinese in Shanghai announcing their intention to establish a Tobacco Company in conjunction with British and American shareholders, with the object of manufacturing cigarettes, and asking for registration of the name of the company to be the Yung Tai Ho and it will have a capital of \$1,000,000. The petitioners have been instructed to forward their application for registration in the ordinary manner, giving the necessary details.

Progress on the new Imperial hotel, under construction in Tokyo, which is to be the largest hotel in the Orient when completed, was hindered by a strike of employees some time ago, and by the lack of material and workmen, necessitating the postponement of the opening about a month. It is now expected that the structure will be ready for occupancy by the first week in December. The new Imperial will be the only hotel in the Orient to be run exclusively by electricity, for heating, the operation of elevators, laundering, baking, cooking, alarm clocks and all other purposes where power is needed.

A Chinese was charged, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, with having landed a dog from the Wuchow steamer Zuming, without a permit from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. The dog was said to have been discovered the following day when defendant took the dog to the No. 7 Station to get a licence. He was questioned and admitted that he had imported it from Wuchow. The police had communicated with the C.V.S., but the latter did not want to press the charge because this was the first offence since the new regulation was introduced. The dog had been examined and was reported to be in good health. The Magistrate decided that the fact that the defendant had taken the dog to the licensed stood in his favour, and imposed a nominal fine of \$1.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## TYPHOON MYTHS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your contributor



## CABLES.

## LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AEROPLANE CRASH.

## PILOT AND PASSENGERS KILLED.

Paris, September 7th.  
The regular Paris-to-Warsaw aeroplane crashed at Le Bourget. The pilot and four passengers were killed.

## THE ABYSSINIAN RAIDS.

## "ALL IS QUIET."

Nairobi, September 7th.  
Military authorities state that there have been no further Abyssinian raids in Kenya. All is quiet in the districts recently raided.

## COTTON MARKET.

## SOARING PRICES IN AMERICA.

New York, September 7th.  
The excitement in the cotton market is undiminished. Prices have advanced to the maximum. They closed strong, 200 points higher.

## BRITISH SQUADRON IN HOLLAND.

## OFFICERS GUESTS OF DUTCH NAVY.

Rotterdam, September 7th.  
Rear-Admiral Hodges and fifteen other officers of the British Squadron officially visited the Town Hall, and were, afterwards, guests of the Dutch Navy.

They motored to Leyden. The South African Minister of Defence, Colonel Mentz, is at present a guest of the Municipality for a week.

## THE BURGENLAND DISPUTE.

## AUSTRIA RELIES UPON ENTENTE POWERS.

Vienna, September 7th.  
Addressing the National Assembly, the Chancellor, M. Schober said that, in view of the superior strength of the Hungarian army, which has not yet been disarmed, Austria could only employ all diplomatic means to support her rights in question in Burgenland. The Conference of Ambassadors has sent Hungary a sharp note. All the Great Powers of the Entente supported Austria. He appealed to the League of Nations.

The Czech-Slovakian Legation in Vienna states that Czech-Slovakia is ready to send troops to West Hungary, if Austria and the Conference of Ambassadors desire it.

## GOLF.

## AMERICAN CHAMPION BEAT BRITISH.

New York, September 7th.  
Barnes, the American champion, beat Hutchison, the British champion, by 5 to 4, in a 36-hole golf match, for a purse of \$200,000.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## U.S. AND MANDATES.

## NEW NOTE TO THE ALLIES.

Washington, September 7th.  
The Government has addressed a new Note to all the Allies with regard to Mandates.

It is learned that the Note regarding Mandates, despatched last week, is likely to be published immediately. It refers specifically to Classes A and B mandates under the League, and reiterates American rights.

## FALL OF ANGORA.

## KEMALISTS' STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

Smyrna, September 6th.  
It is reported that Angora has fallen after ten days of the severest fighting with great losses on both sides. The situation of the Kemalists is uncertain. The Turks were outnumbered, but kept up their resistance to the last, and frequently attempted to drive out the Greeks from captured positions. There was much hand-to-hand fighting.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DISPUTE.

## KIRSCHLAG RE-OCCUPIED.

Paris, September 7th.  
The Austrians have re-occupied Kirschlag.

## FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

## REJECTED BY BENGAL.

Calcutta, September 7th.  
The Legislative Council of Bengal, by 56 votes to 37, rejected a resolution in favour of the enfranchisement of women.

## SITUATION IN GERMANY.

## BAVARIA SAID TO BE FAVOURING SECESSION.

London, September 6th.

The prospects of Bavaria yielding to the pressure of the German Government seem to have diminished. A Berlin message states that according to a Munich telegram, well-informed people there regard the situation between Bavaria and Germany as far graver than during the recent crisis over the disbandment of the Einwohnerwehr. The non-Socialist Press of Munich is violently attacking the Berlin Government for interfering in Bavaria's internal affairs.

The *Augenburger Abendzeitung*, which is still appearing despite the Berlin Government's recent order for its suppression, alleges that the German Government is trying to re-establish a Red dictatorship in Bavaria.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN U.K.

## SWEEPING RESOLUTION BY TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

London, September 6th.

The problem of unemployment was dealt with at the Trade Union Congress at Cardiff, which passed a resolution expressing grave apprehension and reaffirming the principle that it was the duty of the State to provide work or adequate maintenance for every willing worker, and approving the action of those Boards of Guardians which, in the absence of proper Government assistance, seriously endeavoured adequately to relieve urgent necessities of the workless, but expressing the opinion that such burden should not be imposed upon the ratepayers and must be removed from them; also demanding the immediate summoning of Parliament and the introduction of practicable schemes of work without delay, with the necessary financial provision, and calling upon the Government to remove the gross inequality of rating in London, and approving the action of the Poplar councillors.

## THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

## OVER 300 REBELS SENTENCED.

Calicut, September 6th.

Over three hundred Moplah rebels, arrested at Tanur and elsewhere, have been convicted by special magistrates under martial law, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, such as looting, removing rails, etc.

They have been committed to the central gaol at Coimbatore.

## THE IRISH CRISIS.

## SINN FEIN LEADER'S STATEMENT.

London, September 6th.

Mr. de Valera, in a statement to Pressmen at Dublin, said:—"British Imperial statesmen are trying to sell Ireland second-rate political margarine labelled as butter. They are angry because we refuse. Ireland wants butter, and won't be deceived into thinking she has got it till it is actually delivered. The English Press asks, Have we the will-to-peace? Yes; we ardently desire peace, and for that reason we refuse to see things other than as they are. Peace can never be founded on make-believe."

## THE ST. LEGER.

London, September 6th.

St. Leger betting is as follows:—2-1 on Craig-an-Eran, 13-2 against Thunderer, 8-1 against Westward Ho, 100-8 against Franklin, 25-1 against Foundation and Polly Flinders, 33-1 against the others.

90-40 on Craig-an-Eran, 9-1 against Thunderer.

The following have been scratched: Granely at 1.10 yesterday; Glorioso and Star of Blyth at 9 a.m. to-day.

## PORT OF LONDON.

## "MARKED DECREASE OF PILFERAGE."

London, September 6th.

The Port of London was used to a much greater extent last year than in 1910, according to the new annual report. The total net tonnage of incoming and outgoing vessels was 37,758,044 tons, as compared with the previous total of 26,335,191.

In connection with pilferage the report chronicles that 842 offenders were convicted of larceny and unlawful possession last year. There has been a marked decrease of pilferage in the docks, owing to the shipping police scheme.

## THE R38 DISASTER.

London, September 6th.

The bodies of fifteen American victims of the R38 disaster were entrained from Hull to Plymouth to-day en route to America. Thousands of spectators witnessed the procession, which included British and American naval and military detachments.

## AUSTRALIANS' EASY VICTORY.

## ENGLISH XI. DISMISSED FOR 109 IN EACH INNINGS.

London, September 6th.

At Hastings, the Australians again disposed of the Englishmen for 109 in just over two hours. Lee scored 64, including 6 fours without giving a chance. Armstrong took four wickets for 51 and Mailey four for 87. The Australians won by an innings and 46 runs.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

## AMERICAN ENTERPRISE AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, September 7th.

Three new American companies have been formed in Shanghai, namely the Oriental Crafts Corporation, the China Industries Corporation, and the Canadian American Tobacco Company. Articles of Association have been filed at the United States Court for China.

## CHINESE MINISTER'S SPEECH AT LEAGUE MEETING.

Geneva, September 6th.

Commenting on Dr. Wellington Koo's speech to the Assembly of the League of Nations yesterday, the *Journal de Geneve* says that Dr. Koo possesses the necessary qualities to command respect as an orator, namely, intelligence and very clear enunciation. Although ad young, he laid down with firmness and dignity the task awaiting the Assembly.

## CHINESE IMMIGRATION IN UNITED KINGDOM.

London, September 6th.

Two Chinese were charged, at Neath, with landing without permission, and were sentenced to a month's imprisonment and recommended for deportation.

## FAMINE-STRICKEN RUSSIA.

## DR. NANSEN'S VIEWS ON RELIEF MEASURES.

Geneva, September 6th.

Dr. Nansen, who is the principal Norwegian delegate to the League of Nations, has arrived at Geneva, and is interviewed. In denying that his agreement with the Soviet Government would prevent the control of distribution of relief, he showed that it was the Soviet's demand for credit that chiefly excited criticism in London and Paris, where the opinion was held that such a demand by a Government that repudiated its national debt was serious enough to engage the attention of the Supreme Council.

Dr. Nansen is confident from his experience in relieving prisoners that the Soviet Government will play the game, and said that the reason the credit was desired was the inadequacy of charity to meet the situation. Altogether four million tons of foodstuffs were wanted. The Soviet hoped by means of taxation to pay for half of this, but \$30,000,000 credit was needed to acquire the remainder. Each lending Government could have three representatives on the spot to control the purchase and distribution. It was essential to act with the utmost speed.

## TEXT OF AGREEMENT.

Geneva, September 6th.

The text of the agreement signed by Dr. Nansen and the Soviet at Moscow on the 27th ult. has been published. The Soviet requests a credit of \$10,000,000 from European Governments, declares its readiness to assume the obligations demanded of it, and says that the distribution of relief will be carried out through the International Relief Committee at Moscow assisted by a limited number of representatives of the chief lending Governments.

## RELIEF SHIPMENT SEIZED.

Paris, September 6th.

The *Chicago Tribune's* correspondent at Narva states that, according to Estonian railwaymen, Red soldiers recently concentrated at Yamburg, seized the first shipment of American relief food from Riga to Moscow.

A despatch from Moscow states that Bolshevik newspapers assert that American agents participated in a revolutionary plot which it is alleged was recently discovered at Petrograd. An American Red Cross Captain Kilpatrick, who has arrived at Paris after nine months' detention in Soviet prisons, says that between 150,000 and 200,000 prisoners of thirty nationalities are suffering untold misery in Moscow alone.

## AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

## PROBABLE EXTENSION OF PERIOD.

Melbourne, September 6th.

The Commonwealth Treasurer states that three-quarters of the new Federal loan of \$10,000,000 has been subscribed. The period of subscription will probably be extended.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Simla, September 7th.

The Council of State and the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution by acclamation welcoming the Prince of Wales' visit. A strong committee has been appointed to draft a loyal address.

## OBITUARY.

London, September 6th.

The death is announced of Sir Walter Pyne, C.B., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., formerly Chief Engineer to the Government of Afghanistan.

The death is announced of M. Clavelle, Minister of Public Works in M. Clemenceau's Cabinet.

## H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

## "THE TIMES" ON THE PROJECTED VISIT TO JAPAN.

A cable to Japan, dated London, August 21st, relating to the visit to Japan of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales next Spring on the conclusion of his tour of India says:—"According to the present plans of the Admiralty the Prince, on the cruiser *Renown*, will leave Karachi about March 17th and will proceed to Japan by way of Ceylon, Singapore and Hongkong."

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says that this visit will be an event of far-reaching importance. The Prince will have an opportunity for interpreting the real friendship forming the basis of Great Britain's alliance with the state that by a rapid and marvelous transformation of its whole national system has become a great modern Power in the Pacific. Moreover, the Prince will be called upon to interpret this friendship at a critical moment. The peoples of the British Empire, without abating in the slightest their loyalty to Japan, whose services in the war they can never forget, desire most earnestly to co-operate in the great enterprise inaugurated by their kinsmen of the United States for the establishment of conditions which will guarantee a lasting peace throughout the world.

It is particularly important at such a moment," says the *Times*, "to testify, as we are now enabled to do by the Prince's visit, to our profound confidence that Japan will join just as heartily in the movement which, if it succeeds, will confirm and deepen all the implications of the alliance and will lead to a greater and broader fulfilment of its aims. The Alliance with Japan is directed against no other Power, least of all the United States. It may therefore now become a powerful instrument in the active organization of world peace."

The Prime Minister spoke truly when he said: "If the Alliance with Japan could merge into a greater understanding with Japan and the United States of America all problems of the Pacific would be solved by that great event and the peace of the world guaranteed."

The *Times* article concludes: "The Prince of Wales is gifted with a fine sensitiveness to all the best aspirations of the British peoples. We have no doubt that when he goes to Japan he will be able to interpret as no one else our desire that the friendship that was tried and proved in the war will be still more productive of happy results to both countries in that work of peace to which we are now addressing ourselves in the closest co-operation with our kinsmen in America."

## WRECK OF THE O.S.K. "SHOSHU MARU."

## THE STORY OF THE SOLE SURVIVOR.

The story of the sole survivor of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha freighter *Shoshu Maru*, which went down off the Loochoo Islands last month with all hands, has been told by the sole survivor, who was rescued by the Japanese ship *Nichi Nichi*. The *Shoshu Maru* was a 1,000-ton freighter, and was carrying a cargo of oil. It was wrecked on the 27th ult. off the Loochoo Islands. The sole survivor, a Japanese sailor, was rescued by the *Nichi Nichi* on the 30th ult. He told the following story of the wreck:—"We were steaming from Keelung to Foochow when we ran into a violent storm just off the Zampa Cape in the Loochoos. In the heavy winds and rough seas we lost control of the boat, which drifted ashore and struck a rock about one mile from shore. The bottom of the steamer was stove in and she filled rapidly. The *Shoshu Maru* settled down into the water about halfway."

"The captain called the crew together and we considered means of communication with the shore and calling for aid. It fell to me to carry out this mission, and with a life belt I jumped overboard about 9 o'clock Thursday afternoon with the idea of swimming ashore. I soon found, however, that it was no use trying to swim in the heavy seas, so I drifted. I remained in the water for more than two hours and twice during this time I was beaten down by heavy waves and despaired of ever coming out of it alive. Fortunately, however, the wind carried me near the shore, where I was seen by a young man from the village of Koma, who came out and helped me get ashore."

"As soon as I had told the people on shore of the plight of the steamer on the rocks, where she seemed to be breaking up rapidly, we lighted beacon fires, for it was then dark. We got responses from the ship and thought we could hear cries of 'Hanza!', but nothing could be done that night. In the morning the steamer had disappeared. We found the main mast floating about one mile offshore, but there was no other sign of my 44 companions."

## SPORT.

## WATER POLO.

## UNITED V. WILTS.

The following will represent the United in the League Water-polo match against the 2nd Wilts, to-day, at 6.15 p.m.:—A. E. Simmons; J. Rodger; O. Logan; D. Laing; J. O. Finch; E. W. Bailton; W. Gerrard.

## LAWN BOWLS.

## SHANGHAI TEAM FOR HONGKONG SELECTED.

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association has selected the following team for the Interport match at Hongkong: J. Shaw (skip), D. McAlister, S. Marks, J. R. Tweedie, H. P. Lenders, A. J. Brown and J. Koola.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

## COURT JUDGMENT.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph writing on July 27th said:—

The shareholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine have given authority to the management to take the needful steps in order to profit under the regulation termed "reglement transactionnel." The board of directors entered the new plea, maintaining its previous application to the Tribunal de Commerce, otherwise rather long consideration of the matter, the Court decided to examine the two applications, and has just given judgment. The decision of the judges grants the benefit of the "reglement transactionnel" to the Banque Industrielle de Chine. It also nominates M. Cormier, presiding judge of the Tribunal, to act as judge, and M. Benoit, chairman of the Company of Administrating Syndics, as judicial administrator. This judgment will permit the Prime Minister and M. Laucheur to push the negotiations entered into with a view to save the bank in question, which is so closely connected with many French interests in the Far East. Many people ask what the "reglement transactionnel" means. This means of settling commercial difficulties became law on July 2nd, 1910. Its object is to come to the rescue of merchants and companies hit hard by the war, and to secure delay in the settlement of their debts, and even to obtain exoneration. This law is a sort of concordat, for it was termed originally "loi instituant un concordat preventif," without incurring the disabilities attached to bankruptcy and judicial liquidation, and conferring conditions much easier to fulfil. Under the "reglement transactionnel" the debtor remains to carry on his business at the head of his concern; under the control of an administrator nominated by the judges sitting in Chamber at the Tribunal de Commerce. The debtor not only does not lose his right to trade, as is the case with an ordinary bankrupt, but all publicity concerning his financial or commercial situation is forbidden, under the penalty of a fine of 1000 francs, and damages as the case may be. The law on the "reglement transactionnel" can be applied in each case during the three years following the ratification or signing of the Peace Treaty.

## THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING IN PARIS.

The Manager of the Singapore Branch having received a full report of the general meeting of shareholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine held at Paris on July 25th has forwarded to the local Paris for publication. Mr. Andre Berthelot, President of the Board of Directors, was in the chair. He was assisted by the two Vice-Presidents, Mr. Wang Tsing Tse representing the Chinese Government, and Count de Frol representing the Peking Syndicate. There was a very large gathering of shareholders. Out of 300,000 shares 233,470 divided between over 3,000 shareholders were represented. After having moved that the accounts for the year 1910 be approved by the meeting, the Chairman called for questions or expressions of opinion from any individual shareholder who wished to express his views. Many asked questions or ventilated opinions, the most important declaration being made by the representative of the Chinese Government Mr. Wang Tsing Tse. (The Chinese Government is the proprietor of one-third of the capital of the Bank.) The declaration was as follows:—"Gentlemen, the Chinese Government associates itself with all legal steps taken to save the Bank. It considers that it is the duty of the persons who may have committed errors, the Chinese Government does not entertain any doubt regarding the good conscience and perfect devotedness of those who brought the Bank to such a high level, all the more so as it has the greatest confidence in the laws of France. In the meantime its vote will be for approval of the accounts for 1910. The accounts were finally approved, 32,197 voting in favour of and 1,837 against approval."

The President then read the Board's special report as to the application for the benefit of the so-called "Transactionnel Settlement." After explaining how the Bank was confronted with the gravest difficulties, the report states that the Board came to the conclusion that in order to again put the Bank on a really sound basis it was imperative to call for a wider co-operation than had obtained till then.

The French Government and the Bank of France were accordingly informed and negotiations were initiated with the Chinese Government, who is the biggest shareholder, and who received favourably this application for their co-operation, the precise conditions of which had still to be arranged.

Negotiations were carried on with the utmost activity, but owing to impending cash settlements time proved too short to bring them to conclusion, and the Board had to devise some legal arrangement in order to secure such delay as was necessary to carry forward liabilities shortly due. Such is the reason why, on the 26th June, they put in a petition to the Commercial Tribunal requesting permission to take proceedings provided for by the law of the 2nd of July 1910 in order to get the benefit of the so-called "transactionnel settlement."

In the course of his subsequent speech, the President explained that the transactionnel settlement is an individual moratorium that may be granted to a firm or company much in the same way as the general moratorium established by law during the war, and terminated in 1919. The transactionnel settlement itself is a quite temporary and exceptional measure established for a short period after the Great War, and will be done away altogether as the work of reconstruction proceeds in the devastated areas of Northern France. The President went on:

"Shareholders severely and repeatedly denounced what they described as an ancient, mischievous and hellish campaign under certain hostile influences waged against the Banque Industrielle during the year 1910." Such utterances were received by the assembly of shareholders with general approval and without the slightest denegation coming either from the audience or from the Board. The Board's Report even alluded to it, but in a soothing way explained that, anyhow the isolation of the Bank is now coming to an end and under the general pressure of public opinion and Parliament in France and the joint action of the Chinese and French Governments.

The Singapore Manager is officially as well as privately informed that negotiations and arrangements are proceeding in a steady and resolute way towards the final object of full reconstruction and resumption of business. The Singapore Branch would practically be in a position to resume, if so ordered with a few days previous notice. But it is obvious that any resumption must be general and cannot be purely local.

The delay we are asking for is justified by the present negotiations which are actively pushed on and make it possible to hope that the reconstruction of the Banque Industrielle de Chine will soon be a settled result.

"As you are aware the French Government, acting in conformity with the will manifested by Parliament, is giving a benevolent attention to these negotiations, which rest on two agreements, first with the Chinese Government and then with a certain group."

After preliminary accords had been established between the Chinese Government and the Bank an Entente was concluded between them as per letters dated 9th and 14th June.

Coming then to the negotiations with the group of Banks the President made a declaration which evoked much applause from the audience.

"You must understand," he said, "that the Banque Industrielle de Chine's strength is for the largest part a moral force. The Bank's strength is the support of public opinion, a support that personalities of all descriptions brought forth from all points of the political as well as professional horizon. Intellectuals as Mr. Painleve, such men as the representatives of the French Missions and the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris; men as General Bristow whom you heard just now; great manufacturers, all colonists and French manufacturers knowing the Far-East, all came to tell that the Bank is a useful instrument of our national expansion that it has rendered unquestionable services to French residents in the East as well as to the French Colony of Indo-China, and has deserved and won the positive and active support of the Government General of French Indo-China."

"With your permission, Gentlemen, I shall now read a few lines written as the conclusions come to by a special mission sent to the Far-East to report on the position."

"To sum up, (says that report) our impression is that it would be really heart-breaking that a mere question of ready-cash and quite temporary difficulties be allowed to wreck such a fine Bank. Its organization, good name up to the present crisis, the very strong sympathy it enjoys as many tokens of its future success. When the financial crisis that is now visiting the whole world has passed away, and the Banque Industrielle de Chine duly reconstructed and reinforced, can find on the part of the great banking organizations the temporary support that will often be wanted in the ordinary course of things, there will be a good prospect of her resuming quite a leading position in the East, which position will prove beneficial to all French interests that are gathering round her."

"Gentlemen, one is really startled by the unanimity of such testimony. Saving the Bank goes beyond your interest and ours. It is actually a matter of national importance."

"It is certain that errors have been committed. Promoters are often too daring and audacious; they are exposed to imprudence. We do not conceal there have been imprudences. Such imprudences have compromised our position. It is therefore quite natural that the first team, the team of founders, full of audacity but too much enterprising, now succeeded by a new team made up of more prudent persons whose task it will be to consolidate the Bank and give her a definitive organization."

After some further discussion, the decision of the Board to apply for the transactionnel settlement was approved by the meeting with practical unanimity, only three shareholders dissenting out of more than three thousand present or represented, and on the 26th July the Paris Commercial Tribunal accordingly approved of the Board's application for the transactionnel settlement.

The following further extract of the Board of Directors' Official Report may be of special interest to the Chinese public as explaining the deep and solid reasons why the Chinese Government and the leaders of Chinese banking are giving the Banque Industrielle such wholehearted support:—"One of the two essential causes of the Bank's critical position has been its isolation. Such isolation is due to the conditions under which the Bank was founded in 1913 by the initiative and with the pecuniary support of the Chinese Government. There was then a powerful British-French-German and French-German and American Consortium organized with a view to monopolizing not only administrative and political, but also industrial loans to China. The Chinese Government had made up their mind to admit of any foreign financial tutelage meddling with China's own internal affairs promoted the formation of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, the characteristic of which was a co-operation on a footing of complete equality between French and Chinese with the object of making easier the industrial revolution whereby China, with her population of 400 millions of intelligent, hard-working and scrupulous people, should get the powerful modern industrial equipment that was becoming necessary to her, viz. railways, harbours, tram-lines, electric power, metallurgical works, etc. It is owing to its origin that the Banque Industrielle de Chine which had been created without the support of the existing great banking organizations, was isolated."



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## WHY DIE?

### HUMAN IMMORTALITY THEORETICALLY POSSIBLE.

The *Matin*, on July 30th gave an account of experiments carried out by Dr. Carrel, which suggest that "there is no reason why we should not be immortal." The newspaper says that Dr. Carrel undertook his researches as a result of criticism that experiments of earlier biologists in keeping alive tissues taken from animals proved nothing, as a piece of tissue did not remain alive for longer than the normal period of life of the animal from which it had been taken.

Dr. Carrel began his experiment on January 17th, 1913, with 18 fragments of the heart and vessels of a chicken embryo eight days old. By March only five fragments survived. Owing to various mishaps and bacterial infections, there was only one still alive by September 25th. This was a fragment of connective tissue, derived indirectly from the heart of a chicken, which "was still beating after 104 days of life away from its organism."

Since then, says the *Matin*, "this culture has gone on growing vigorously. Every 48 hours it is divided into four parts, which are washed in a Ringer solution, put in a fresh 'culture medium,' and then put on separate glass slides and kept at a temperature of 109 deg. Fahr. The culture medium consists of chicken plasma, or extract of chicken's blood, with equal part of liquid extract taken from an embryo. The pieces of tissue grow four to 40 times their own size, according to circumstances, in 48 hours. It is now certain that the culture of a tissue away from its organism can live much longer than the animal itself, and indeed practically indefinitely."

The *Matin* adds:—"It is now proved beyond question that the tissues of which we are composed are practically immortal. Old age is, therefore, as Dastre divined only a disease. If the cells and tissues change and become feeble and sclerosed in old age, that is not a cause but the result of old age. But what is it then, that causes this result? Perhaps it is simply that in our bodies each part depends upon the organisation and co-ordination of the whole. If one part gives way all the rest of the machine breaks down. It is like a battle-front that has been pierced at one point. So long as we prevent a breakdown in each different part of the human body we shall continue to be young and vigorous. Human immortality is, therefore, theoretically possible. It will become practical when an organised health practice knows how to maintain the balance and the functioning of each of our organs. Then we shall live as long as we want."

### "MOTOR-CAR KING."

#### EPIC OF MODERN BUSINESS.

[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

The story of how Mr. Henry Ford, the "motor-car king," evaded the clutches of Wall Street is printed here to-day, and is considered a veritable epic of modern business. Mr. Ford admitted owing \$215,000,000 last January with only \$4,000,000 cash in hand, when a banker connected with one of the biggest firms in New York called upon him to offer assistance. This banker, formerly of Detroit, said he knew Mr. Ford's obligations and the amount of his cash reserves, and suggested a financial plan by which he could be assisted. Mr. Ford replied that he did not want any Wall Street help, but from courtesy allowed the banker to read a document. The reading went on for several minutes, and then the caller displayed great interest in the appointment of the new treasurer of the Ford Company. Mr. Ford became infuriated, told the banker that the new treasurer was none of his business, and finally closed the interview by showing the banker to the door. Then Mr. Ford got busy. Before April 1st he had converted his stock in hand into \$5,000,000 cash, raised another \$5,000,000 by speeding up the delivery of goods, sold some of his Liberty Bonds, collected from agents in foreign countries, and finally raised in money close upon \$6,000,000 more than he owed. Then he reduced the cost of his cars, enlarged his business, and at the time when almost every other firm in the country was complaining of slack time and that the motor business was going into bankruptcy he was employing his tens of thousands of men as usual, and to-day his business is booming.

In January last I recall that scores of people in Wall Street whispered to me as evidence of the bad times that Mr. Ford was "broke," and if his works ever opened up again they said that the trade would be in new hands. "That was the time when the 'tentacles' of the Wall Street octopus" were advanced towards the Detroit manufacturer, offering loans on varying terms. Now it appears that the only representative of high finance who ever succeeded in making overtures was shown to the door. Mr. Ford is now turning out a car every 60 seconds, and the description of the way he reorganised this immense business to meet adversity, and, above all, how he routed Wall Street singlehanded, has given him great national glory.

### COLOSSAL HATS IN CHURCH.

A vigorous protest is made against what he describes as some of the appalling hats presented at Communion by the Rev. B. G. Bourchier, of St. Jude's, Hampstead Garden Suburb, in his parish magazine. "He says that one hat was so colossal that he defied anyone to say whether the features buried beneath it were those of a white or a black lady. Failing the adoption of the mantle, he adds, the aidmen on duty must really be provided each with a pair of sharp scissors."

In his annual report for 1920, Sir G. Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, records a substantial increase in the birth-rate, which reached 25.4 as compared with 18.5 in 1910. The death-rate was 12.4, and showed a decline at most ages.

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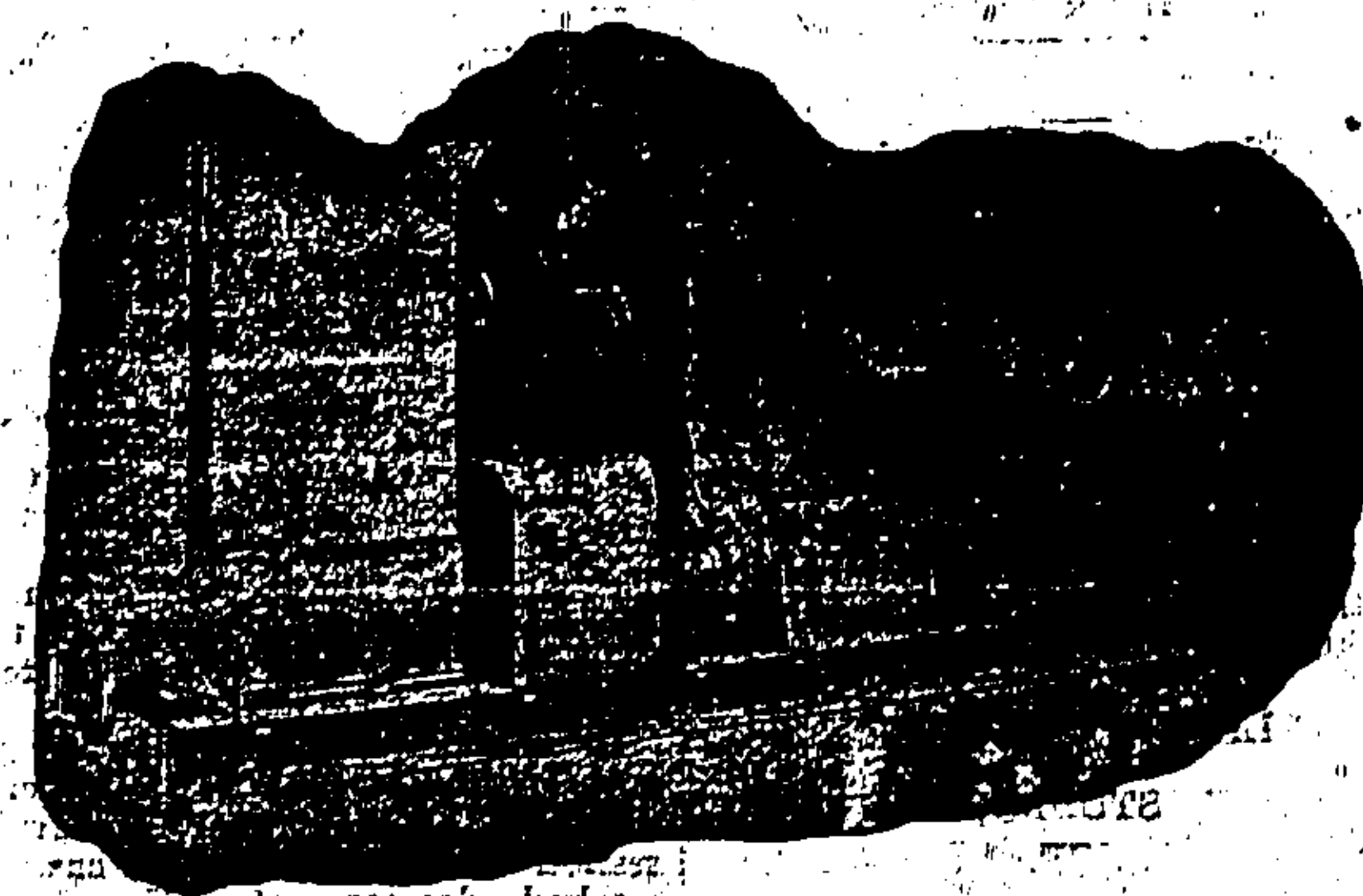
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**MARTIN'S**  
**RELIABLE**  
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**VISITORS TO CANTON**  
BY THE "FRANK" RIVER,  
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD  
With Illustrations, Maps and Plan.  
PRICE ... \$1.75  
On Sale at  
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VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS —

EXCELLENT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

DAIRY ABM NEWS

FRESH AUSTRALIAN

BUTTER

"DAIRY" BRAND ... \$1.45 per lb.

"DAIRY MAID" ... \$1.35 per lb.

CHEESE

BOUDA (Full Cream) ... \$1.25 per lb.

AUSTRALIAN CHEDDAR ... \$1.00 per lb.

RICOTTA (cream) ... \$0.50 per lb.

COULM MIREL (cream) ... \$0.40 per lb.

FISH

FILLETS ... \$0.50 per lb.

HADDOCKS ... \$0.40 per lb.

KIPPERS ... \$0.40 per lb.

RED HERRINGS ... \$0.40 per lb.

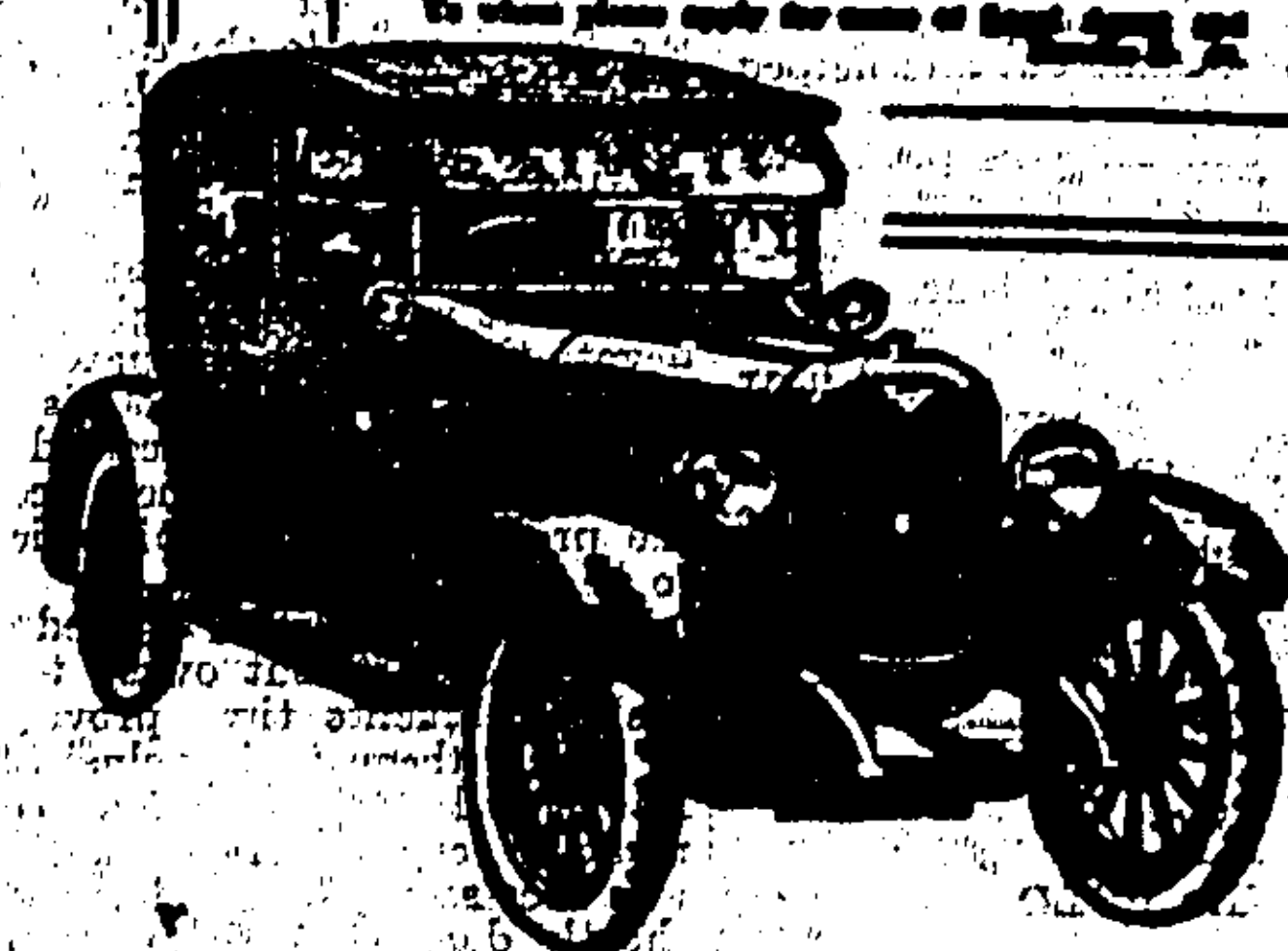
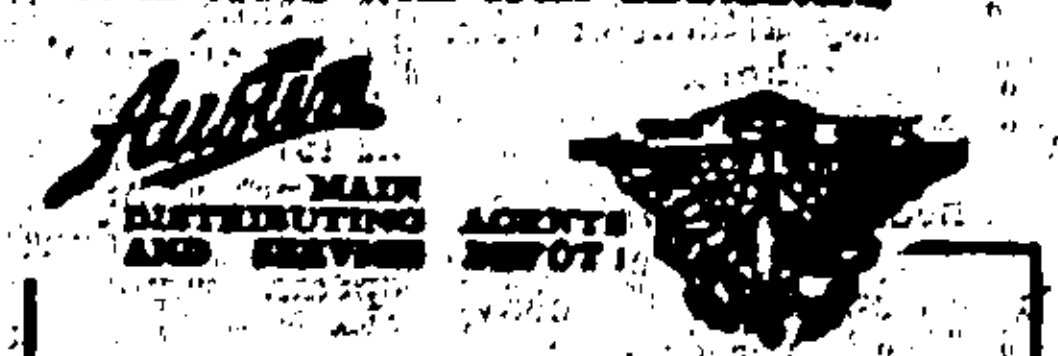
THE DAIRY FARM, LOR & CO.

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### A Triumph of British Industry

Built at the largest automobile works in the Empire and of world-wide fame for the remarkable success it has attained in trials and tests, the Austin Twenty demands the instant attention of overseas motorists. In the Austin Twenty you have a super-car at a moderate price. It is a thoroughly tested car, built upon proven principles, and particularly suitable for overseas conditions. Get in touch with local distributors.



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**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.**REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON  
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s.s. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 30th Sept.

**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,  
BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.PIUMME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port  
on through Bills of Lading.FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE  
via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

s.s. "PERSIA" ... sailing in the middle of October.

**FOR SHANGHAI**s.s. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 3rd October  
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports—  
s.s. "UMVOLOSI" ... sailing on or about 30th Sept from Colombo  
s.s. "UMONA" ... sailing the beginning of Sept.  
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS from CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.  
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,**  
Agents.**N. Y. K.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

SAILING FROM HONGKONG TO AMERICA.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung,  
Shanghai & Japan ports.Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific  
and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.KATORI MARU (omitting Keelung) ... Friday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 4th Oct. at 11 a.m.  
SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 23rd Oct. at 11 a.m.  
FURUKAWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 19th Nov. at 11 a.m.LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez  
Port Said and Marseilles.KITANO MARU ... Friday, 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
INABA MARU ... Friday, 30th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
KAMO MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON &amp; ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Middle of October.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW &amp; MARSEILLES.

LISBON MARU ... Monday, 3rd Oct.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK &amp; CUBAN PORT VIA PANAMA.

DAKAR MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.  
DUBBAN MARU ... Thursday, 30th Oct.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Monday, 19th September  
KAWACHI MARU ... Middle of November

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore and Penang.

TATSUNO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

CALCUTTA &amp; BANGKOK via Singapore &amp; Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... Monday, 12th Sept.  
NAGANO MARU ... Saturday, 4th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KORE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

BENTEN MARU ... Thursday, 8th Sept.  
IYO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
MATSUYE MARU ... Saturday, 24th Sept.  
ATSUTA MARU ... Thursday, 29th Sept. at 11 a.m.For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**  
Telephone Nos. 227 & 228. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.**Hotels in Japan & Manchuria**

MEMBERS OF JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals:

Y10-12 in cities and some popular resorts.  
Y8-10 in country districts.**IN JAPAN PROPER**

Ohuzenji (Nikko)	Kyoto Hotel	Nagasaki Hotel	Shizuoka Hotel
Lakeview Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Japan Hotel	Daitokuwan Hotel
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Kashin Hotel	Matsumoto Hotel	Nara Hotel	Imperial Hotel
Karuzawa Hotel	Park Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Mitsui Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Kanagawa Hotel	Tokai Station Hotel
Mitsui Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Mitsui Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Grand Hotel
Kobe Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	
Oriental Hotel	Fujiya Hotel	Osaka Hotel	
Tor Hotel		Shimonoseki Hotel	
		San-yo Hotel	

**IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)**

Taipei—Taiwan Railway Hotel

**IN CHOSUN**

Keijo (Seoul) Hotel	Changchun Hotel	Hotel (Mukden)
Chosen Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Fusan Hotel	Dairen Hotel	Byung (Port Arthur) Hotel
Fusan Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Shingai Hotel	Hoheigwa Hotel	
Shingai Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel	

**VALUE OF ADVERTISING.  
BUSINESS AND ESTHETICISM.**

In the House of Lords, on July 27th, Lord Asquith moved the second reading of the Advertisements Bill. The principal change which had been made in this bill was, he said, that the proposal to deal with advertisements was not to be done by by-laws, which had proved very unsatisfactory, but that local authorities should have power themselves to take action with regard to unsightly advertisements, and, in the event of their doing so without due or reasonable ground, there should be an opportunity of appeal.

The Lord Chancellor said he agreed generally with the formula laid down to the effect that in these matters advertisements which were plainly objectionable on the aesthetic ground should not receive encouragement in that House or elsewhere. But there was another side to the question which ought not to be ignored. The whole developments of the modern world showed that the practice of advertising played an ever larger part in the immensely complicated process of business, and the shrewdest men, those who had founded the most gigantic enterprises, were those very men who employed most the practice and the resources of advertising. He could take a hundred illustrations. Consider the system of advertising the advantages—undoubtedly by himself—of the various products supplied by Lord Leverhulme. A consuming world had been recommended to them by advertisement in every capital in Europe with which he was familiar. Another example was those "pills" which were popularly stated to be worth a guinea a box, and which, he was told, had realized fortunes for those who were fortunate enough in the first place to make that discovery. Then there were Dr. Williams' Pills for Pale People. He had given those cases to show that many of those men had developed a British trade with foreign countries and had made great contributions to the revenue. Was this, then, the most happily chosen time for imposing fresh restrictions, based upon considerations which did not purport to be other than aesthetic considerations, upon a business which the shrewdest business men considered a primary contributing cause of their success?

He had always thought that aesthetic questions were the most difficult upon which to reach any solution at all. Who was to decide whether a given advertisement did or did not conflict with a particular standard of aesthetic beauty? One noble lord said the local authorities and another the County Councils. They had an opportunity of judging of the standard of aesthetic beauty which recommended itself to local authorities by looking at those portions of public buildings in which the merits of competing water-places were not inconspicuously put forward. Their lordships would remember the picture of a gentleman of a degree of obesity which for the purposes of golf or other games might be thought inconvenient running at a high speed carrying a tennis racket and a number of golf clubs, the outward and visible purpose of which was to make it plain that the ozone of Clacton-on-Sea or some other place was undoubtedly superior to that which could be given by any of its rivals (laughter). The longer one was condemned to live in London and the heat, the more seductive it was to study the highly-coloured pictures of the ocean. (Laughter). The more he considered the question the more hopeful he was that whoever was to judge of the advertisements the task was not to be left to those who had exercised too lurid a brush for his taste. (Laughter). Who could possibly tell of a particular advertisement whether a true standard of taste was to approve it or to reject it? When he made a railway journey occasionally he saw an enormous bottle, which conveyed to the world the advantage of some accompaniment to our more familiar enjoyments. He was so unesthetic that if the bottle gave him an indication of how many miles he had passed since London was left he withdrew his aesthetic objections to the bottle, because he considered that it had played its part. (Laughter). After all, these things soon passed, and could not be represented as being a permanent cause of annoyance to a serene mind. A mind which brooded on such circumstances must be pronounced to be constituted in a very unhappy way. (Laughter). While nothing would induce himself to allow it to be put down that he was irreconcilably opposed to the principles of the bill, the House must carefully consider whether local authorities ought by a private proposal to be armed with these powers. The commercial community said: "We are better than artists or local authorities as to the means, by which we can make known the products of British enterprise, and we would not involve ourselves in the expenditure on these advertisements if we had not satisfied ourselves that both at home and abroad we could increase the output of British trade." He was not prepared to give the powers without more argument than he had heard in support of the bill.

Lord Riddell said there were very strong objections to the bill, against which resolutions had been passed by the London Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies. The reason was obvious, for the bill did not deal only with advertisements to be erected, but with advertisements already erected. When the bill was passed it would be in the power of local authorities to cause millions of pounds' worth of commercial firms to remove their advertisements. So far as he could ascertain, there was no demand for the bill. The local authorities had already very extensive powers, which they had not exercised. When it was found

that the local authorities had not exercised their powers, why should another Act of Parliament be placed on the statute-book? He could not understand what there was to disturb any reasonable man in the existing state of affairs. He wanted to stimulate the trade of a commodity, they must advertise it. He was always in favour of believing that people knew their own business best. The second reading was rejected with

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**AWFUL TORTURE  
OF PIMPLES**On Arms, Chest and Limbs.  
Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"I noticed small red pimples on my arms and chest. They were irritating and I commenced scratching, and they spread from my arms to my wrists. Small pimples also appeared on my limbs, the torment being awful and they caused loss of sleep."  
"Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I tried a free sample. I bought more, and now I am healthy and as usual." (Signed) Mrs. E. Taylor, 20 Beaumont Place, Eagle Street, Norwich, England.  
Cuticura is ideal for every-day toilet use. Soap to cleanse and purify. Ointment to soothe and heal.  
Soap 1s. Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold everywhere. Also for small sores with price. Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

**Callus? Peel  
It Off Quickly!**Nothing On Earth Like "Gels-It"  
For Corns and Calluses.

A spot of thickened skin on the bottom of your foot which often makes walking an agony, is as easily removed by wonderful "Gels-It" as

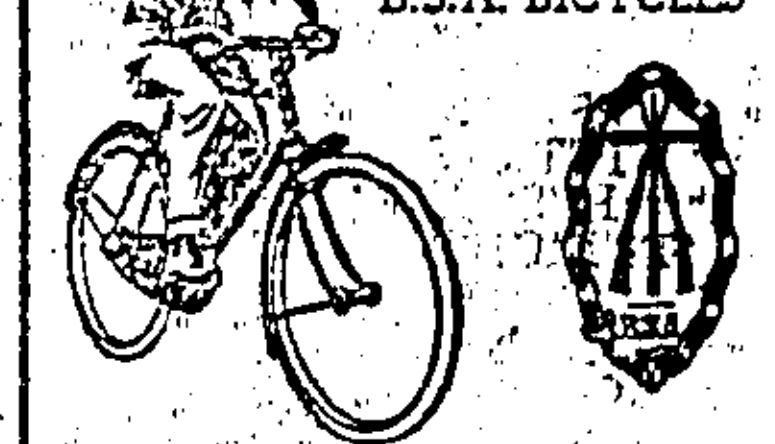


Callus Comes Off Like Banana Skin! any hard or soft corn anywhere on your toes. Look at this picture. A few drops of "Gels-It" did the work. The callus comes loose from the true flesh. No friction what ever. You peel the callus right off just like a banana skin—painlessly, painlessly. "Gels-It" does the same thing to any corn, without the use of sticky plasters, irritating salves, greasy ointments or troublesome tape. There is no trouble—no knife, no scissors to use. "Gels-It" is used by millions, because it is common sense, and it never fails. Try it. "Gels-It" is the guaranteed, money-back, corn-remover, the only sure way costs but a trial of all salvers and stores. Sold by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

Obtainable and all Chemists from Stores or Muller & Phipps (Asia), Ltd., Prince's Bldg., Hongkong.

[101]

THIS TRADE MARK APPEARS ON ALL GENUINE B.S.A. BICYCLES



**B.S.A. BICYCLES**  
"Perfect in Every Part"  
Manufactured by B.S.A. CYCLES LIMITED, Proprietors: The Birmingham Small Arms Company Limited, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.  
B.S.A. Motor Bicycles FOR SOLO & SIDE CAR.

[125]



Learn the Cure and Prevention of the diseases of your dog. Book on "Dog Diseases and How to Feed" Sent free on request.

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc. 115 West 31st St. New York, U.S.A. Also in London, Sydney, Melbourne, etc.

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that the local authorities had not exercised their powers, why should another Act of Parliament be placed on the statute-book? He could not understand what there was to disturb any reasonable man in the existing state of affairs. He wanted to stimulate the trade of a commodity, they must advertise it. He was always in favour of believing that people knew their own business best. The second reading was rejected with

**INDO-CHINA  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SANDAKAN	—	—	—	"HINSANG"	Thurs.	8th Sept.	Noon
MANILA	—	—	—	"YUENSANG"	Fri.	9th Sept.	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	—	—	—	"NAMSANG"	Fri.	9th Sept.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	—	—	—	"KWONGSANG"	Mon.	12th Sept.	Noon
BANGKOK via SWATOW	—	—	—	"MINGSANG"	Tues.	13th Sept.	10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HULLHOW	—	—	—	"TASSANG"	Tues.	13th Sept.	8 a.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI	—	—	—	"LAISANG"	Thurs.	15th Sept.	D'light
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	—	—	—	"WAISHING"	Thurs.	15th Sept.	Noon

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for Haiphong, calling at Gohow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers as "HINSANG" and as "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

s.s. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Friday, 9th Sept. at 4 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to BANGKOK, PORT SWET, TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

**GLEN AND SHIRE**

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA &amp; JAPAN SERVICE.

**OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Days Hongkong
M.V. "GLENAPP"	15th Sept.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	26th Sept.

**HOMEWARDS.**

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAMORY"	12th Sept.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENTERA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	27th Oct.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

**Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.****The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.**

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

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Cable Address  
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Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Ed.  
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8844 8933.

**KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA**

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP . . . ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUURA.

Managing Director: Mr. MASAJI ABE.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

**NEW CARGO STEAMERS**

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 2,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

**KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.**

Head Office: Kobe, Japan.



## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

September 8th.  
**Takada**, British str., 4,223 tons, Capt. F. E. Harvey, from Calcutta via Straits, with a general cargo.—M.M. & Co.  
 September 7th.  
**Myatton**, British str., 4,510 tons, Capt. R. Liddle, from Kobe, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.  
**Asia**, Chinese str., 688 tons, Capt. A. MacInnes, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Yick Fat & Co.  
**Borneo Maru**, Japanese str., 2,455 tons, Capt. Hidaka, from Moji, with a general cargo.—Nanyo Y.K.  
**City of Canton**, British str., 4,471 tons, Capt. W. MacKenzie, from Shanghai and Keelung, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.  
**Washong**, British str., 1,970 tons, Capt. W. W. Pasmore, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Douglas S.S. Co.  
**Hydrangea**, British str., 381 tons, Capt. A. Jenkins, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.  
**Kaifuku Maru**, Japanese str., 1,969 tons, Capt. K. Watanabe, from Canton, in ballast.—Suzuki & Co.  
**Kaifu Maru**, Japanese str., 2,015 tons, Capt. Nomura, from Keelung and Amoy and Swatow, with coal and general cargo.—O.S.K.  
**Lara**, Dutch str., 380 tons, Capt. J. M. van de Hoef, from Tarakan, with oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.  
**Luchow**, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. Micham, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
**Wanchow**, Chinese str., 313 tons, Capt. Kwok Shau, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Eastern Nav. & Co.  
**Peking Maru**, Japanese str., 1,885 tons, Capt. T. Yoshida, from Canton, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.  
**Sunrise**, British str., 1,750 tons, Capt. H. A. Wavell, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
**Tenry Maru**, Japanese str., 826 tons, Capt. H. Kawahara, from Kiamoto, with coal.—S.K.K.  
**Torin Maru**, Japanese str., 1,211 tons, Capt. Kawamura, from Canton, in ballast.—M.B.K.  
**Tungshing**, British str., 1,172 tons, Capt. E. W. Hutcheon, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.  
**Washing**, British str., 1,167 tons, Capt. J. W. Pettigrew, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.  
**Yingchow**, British str., 1,218 tons, Capt. G. Ryers, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

## CLEARANCES.

September 7th.  
**Chung Hing**, for Tientsin.  
**Eurygma**, for Shanghai.  
**Fukien Maru**, for Moji.  
**Gensan Maru** No. 2, for Haiphong.  
**Hanyang**, for Sandakan.  
**Hok Canton**, for K. C. Wan.  
**Huichow**, for Canton.  
**Jade**, for Pakhoi.  
**Kaifuku Maru**, for Wakamatsu.  
**Kojima Maru**, for Tsingtau.  
**Kimi Wah**, for Tientsin.  
**Lara**, for Miti.  
**Leighton**, for Swatow.  
**Leighton**, for Singapore.  
**Peking Maru**, for Shanghai.  
**Previdence**, for Canton.  
**Sashu Maru**, for Swatow.  
**Sunning**, for Amoy.  
**Taishu Maru**, for Newchwang.  
**Torin Maru**, for Keelung.  
**Tungshing**, for Shanghai.  
**Washing**, for Canton.  
**Yingchow**, for Canton.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.  
 Per s.s. **Takada**, on September 6th:—Mr. and Mrs. Poole, Mr. Humber, Mr. Dragon, Miss E. Wells, Mr. Hegarty, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Brown, Mr. Dunster.  
 Per s.s. **Huichow**, on September 7th:—Mrs. Sorby, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Goodens, Mrs. Daines, Messrs. Daines, R. Killer, Hendry, and C. Goodens.

## STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. **Kiyo Maru** left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on September 8th and is expected here on September 15th. She will sail for Europe via Singapore on September 18th.  
 The N.Y.K. s.s. **Shidzuka Maru** (European line) left London for this port via Suez on September 3rd, and is expected here on October 13th.  
 The R.M.S. **Empress of Asia** arrived at Manila on September 6th, at 8 a.m., left there at 9 p.m. the same day, and is due at Hongkong to-day, at 1 p.m.  
 The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. **Khira** left Singapore for this port on the 8th inst., at 5 p.m., and is due here on the 11th inst., at about 10 a.m.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

**Anjo Maru** (T.K.K.), due September 15th.  
**Atsuta Maru** (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.  
**Benten Maru** (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.  
**Empress of Asia**, due to-day, 8 a.m.  
**Iyo Maru** (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.  
**Karmala** (P. & O.), due October 10th.  
**Katori Maru** (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.  
**Nagato Maru** (N.Y.K.), due September 11th.  
**Nikko Maru** (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

The Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, Shanghai have received orders from Japanese merchants for the building of two vessels for the Chungking service.

An additional new dry dock is shortly to be built for the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, Shanghai on the east side of the present one. The land on which the Naval Munitions Stores now stand, it is understood, is being bought by the Dock Co., as a site.

The engine trials of the freighter **Oriental**, the third of the vessels to be completed by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works for the U.S. Shipping Board, will take place on the 10th instant, prior to being handed over to The Robert Dollar Co., who represent the owners.

## WEATHER REPORT.

September 7th, at 11.35.—Pressure has decreased moderately over N.E. and S.W. Japan, and increased slightly from Vladivostok to Weihaiwei, Shanghai and Hongkong.  
 The northern depression covers S.W. China. Pressure is probably low over Indo-China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.37 inch. Total since January 1st, 95.33 inches against an average of 68.18 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—  
 District Forecast.  
 Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, moderate; occasional rain.  
 Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.  
 South coast of China between (The same as No. 1.)  
 South coast of China between (The same as No. 1.)  
 Hongkong and Hainan: No. 1.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 7th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.79	29.81
Temperature	81	78	77
Humidity	85	84	84
Wind Direction	East	Calm	Calm
Force	5	0	0
Weather	...	od	or
Rain	0.73	0.00	0.49
Highest open-air Temperature on 8th	...	...	81
Lowest open-air Temperature on 7th	...	...	77

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 8th to 14th September, 1921.

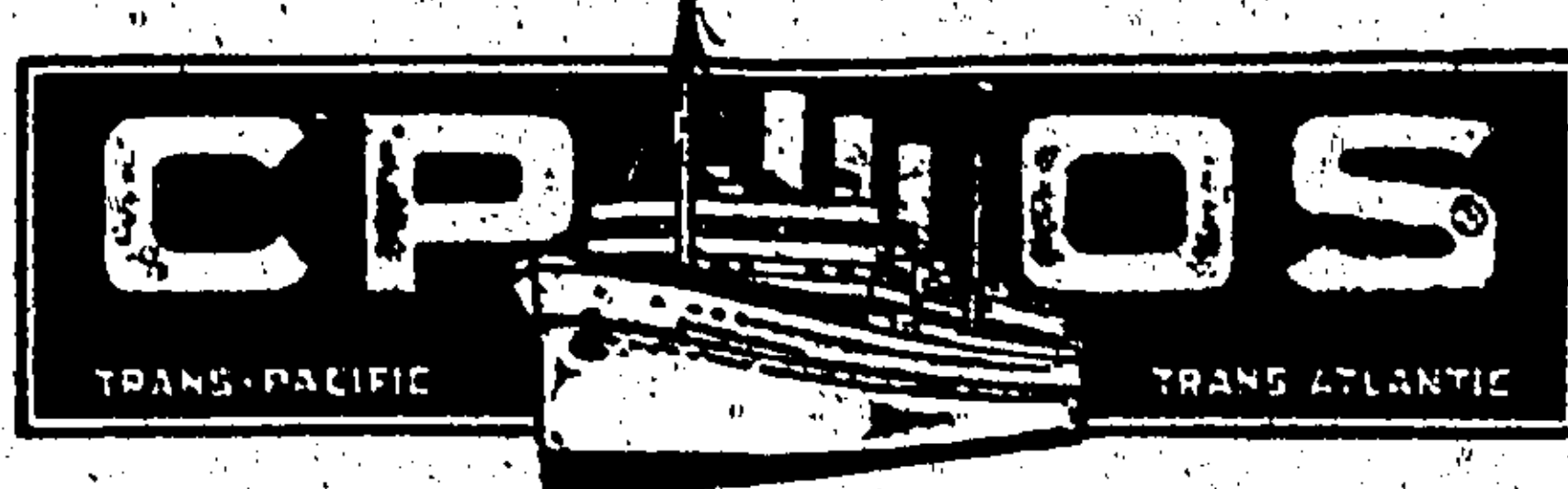
Day of Month	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
	H'kong Standard Time	Height	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height	Height
Thur. 8	h. m.	ft. in.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Fri. 9	1 0	6 2	7 10	7 57	2 6	2 7
Sat. 10	1 51	6 1	9 25	7 48	2 8	4 0
Sun. 11	2 45	6 0	11 14	7 45	2 7	4 3
Mon. 12	3 40	5 5	13 16	7 42	2 6	4 6
Tues. 13	4 35	5 4	15 18	7 39	2 5	4 9
Wed. 14	5 30	5 3	17 20	7 36	2 4	5 2

**FOUCAULD**  
BRANDY  
RUM

**FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION**  
LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY  
**CHAPOTEAUT'S**  
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME  
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.  
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

## TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the **Hongkong Daily Press**, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.



## HOME VIA CANADA

## Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (\*Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Montevideo	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.  
 Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.  
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.  
 Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.**  
 Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU AMERICAN STEAMERS

S.S.	Golden State	Hoosier State	Leave	Arrive
			Oct. 8th	Oct. 20th
			Nov. 19th	Dec. 11th

## SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

## MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.  
 Monthly Sailings.

## ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Birmah, Marseilles, Barcelona, the S. Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—  
**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**  
 Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

## WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST JESTER"	...	...	...	...	sailing about 12th Sept.
"WEST JESSIE"	...	...	...	...	sailing about 10th Oct.
"WEST JAFFA"	...	...	...	...	sailing about 25th Oct.
"DELIGHT"	...	...	...	...	sailing about 15th Nov.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to—

**FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,**  
 28 4th Floor, Princes' Buildings. Telephone 1062

**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**  
 HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO  
 via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu  
 s.s. "CHINA" Nov. 3rd  
 s.s. "NANKING" Sept. 15th  
 HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE  
 s.s. "NANKING" Nov. 23rd  
 s.s. "NILE" Oct. 4th  
 s.s. "CHINA" Oct. 15th  
 FAST FREIGHT SERVICE  
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada  
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.  
 PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, TEL. PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, No. 1934.  
 101 HONG KONG STREET, TEL. PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, No. 2161.

## T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO  
 VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

STEAMERS	TENYO MARU	KOROA MARU	SHINYO MARU	PERSEA MARU	LEAVE HONGKONG
	...	...	...	...	Sept. 9th
	...	...	...	...	Sept. 10th
	...	...	...	...	Oct. 2nd
	...	...	...	...	Oct. 15th, at 10.30 a.m.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Through by TRANS-ANDALUSIA ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS  
 ANYO MARU  
 For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—  
**Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.**  
 King's Building. Tel. No. 2374 & 2375.

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To SINGAPORE & JAVA 8th Sept.

To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via SHANGHAI & JAPAN) 23rd Sept.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via SHANGHAI, JAPAN & HONOLULU) 28th Sept.

\* Also cargo accepted for transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.  
 HONGKONG OFFICE.—1st floor, Fowell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 3006. [45]

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

## THE STRAMSHIP

## "VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELL, Direct.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

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## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 9th Sept.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" ... sailing on or about 16th Sept.

For further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 2206

K. SUZUKI, Manager,  
 No. 5, Queen's Road Central

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**YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA**  
 (THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co., Ltd.)  
 REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE  
 BETWEEN  
 KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.  
 Sailing from Hongkong.  
 FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi.  
 S.S. "HOZU MARU" ... on or about 15th Sept.  
 FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy.  
 S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 15th Sept.  
 For further particulars, please apply to—  
 Branch Office,  
 No. 37, Bonham Street, West,  
 Tel. No. 155.  
 M. KOBAYASHI, Agent,  
 Top Floor, King's Building,  
 Tel. No. 140.



## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA  
ELAGOA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH  
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.  
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.  
JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG

s.s. "NANDON HALL" ... 24th Sept.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG &amp; GLASGOW

s.s. "KENTUCKY" ... 3rd Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply  
to the undersigned.THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
as to Reims & Co. CANTON.  
General Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept.

Calls at Boston

(Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.)

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG,  
HONGKONG AND CANTON, REIMS & CO. CANTON.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER &amp; DEPARTURE SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI, KORE &amp; YOKOHAMA ... "ARMAND BEHIO" 11,000 ... On or about 16th Sept.

MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUZ, &amp; PORT SAID ... "ARMAND BEHIO" 11,000 ... During 2nd part of Oct.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSHER,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms  
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occurring 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Peasmore FRIDAY, Sept. 9th, at 2 P.M.  
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart TUESDAY, Sept. 13th, at 2 P.M.  
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. Conner FRIDAY, Sept. 16th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.P. & O. - British India  
Apcar and  
Eastern & Australian  
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, OCEAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,400	13th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	9,000	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	8,600	25th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATOON APCAR" 4,510 9th Sept. 10 A.M. Calcutta via S. Pore Pang &amp; Rangoon

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	22nd Sept.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ABAFUBA"	6,000	17th Oct.	

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"TAKADA"	7,000	9th Sept. D'light.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,000	13th Sept. Noon.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	8,600	25th Sept.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.

## SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. &amp; O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 16th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. &amp; O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.  
Agents.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTIWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 8th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. (PASSENGER SERVICE)

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Friday, 31st Oct.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"PEKING MARU" ... Wednesday, 14th Sept.

"KASADO MARU" (Passenger Service) ... Wednesday, 5th Oct.

DELI &amp; BANGKOK via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly services

"KISHU MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Oct.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service (taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands)

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul Railway

"ALABAMA MARU" (Omit Dairen) ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th Oct.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports

"AMUR MARU" ... Wednesday, 14th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ

"CELESTES MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

"BOHEU MARU" ... Friday, 14th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama

"OSOEN MARU" (Kobe via Shanghai) ... Thursday, 8th Sept.

"BORMA MARU" ... Monday, 3rd Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Wednesday, 7th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY

"ROSEU MARU" ... Thursday, 8th Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YABUDA, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.  
Tel. Nos. 144 & 745

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	16th Sept.	19th Sept.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand &amp; Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 8th Sept. 7 A.M.
WATOW, CANTON & Tientsin	"HUGHOW"	On 10th Sept. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGGOW"	On 10th Sept. 4 P.M.
WATOW and BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 13th Sept. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LUOHOW"	On 13th Sept. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 13th Sept. Noon.
AMOY, MANILA, Cebu & Lono	"TAMING"	On 13th Sept. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 16th Sept. Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HPHONG	"KALFONG"	On 17th Sept. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIFANG"	On 17th Sept. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Siam.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone 55.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.  
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai &amp; Japan Ports)

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... From Hongkong ... Sept. 10th ... Arrive Seattle Sept. 20th  
S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Oct. 2nd ... Nov. 11th

## FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... For Manila ... Sept. 20th  
S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... Oct. 2nd ... Oct. 24th Arrive San Francisco.

## FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

S.S. "PAULET" ... Sept. 20th  
S.S. "COAKET" ... Oct. 15th

Through Bill of Lading issued to and from common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. 6th Floor, Hotel Maudslayi. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

## REGULAR SERVICE

## TO

## SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

## and other JAVA PORTS.

## PASSENGERS &amp; FREIGHT.

## FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT

S.S. "LAKE PARKER" ... Sailing Sept. 16th

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Sept. 19th

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 19th

## FREIGHT ONLY.

## FOR SAIGON.

## OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

## OFFICES

6th Floor, Hotel Maudslayi. Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. Passenger Office, Quays Building, 2, Ice House St.

## SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "SCHODACK" ... 16th Sept.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP  
LINES, INC.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. Agents. 6th Floor, Hotel Maudslayi. [71]

## PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

## For BOSTON

## and/or

## NEW YORK

S.S. "TUSCAN PRINCE" ... 16th Sept. (via Suez).

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

## FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).  
St. George's Building.  
Telephone 2155.  
Telegrams "Furness"



